PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

No. 54,699.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY :—MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK, RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Apl.	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903		
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A. M., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Forestl	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Belnarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & CO.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LHASA	2,171	Mon 19th Apr.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 22nd Apr.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 23rd Apr.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, 19th Apr. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, sailing on or about 1st May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels ;	Tons ;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909,
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	X	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct
FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganzini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 828 ; 2nd Class Rs. 559 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th June 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.
Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—
G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LD BRIDPORT.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
[illegible] FENCHURCH [illegible] LONDON, E.C.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—
Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tieling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England ; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings. *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY,

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent,
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES :
Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Cawnpore,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newera-Ellya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :
Hamburg,
Bombay,
Karachi,
Calcutta,
Madras,
Rangoon,
Colombo,
Penang,
Thaiping (Perak),
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore,
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok,
Batavia,
Sourabaya,
Manilla,
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon,
Shanghai,
Tientsin,
Hankow,
Yokohama,
Kobe,
New York,

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world ; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects, They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 24 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

*Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET. BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Pombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

- JEWELLERY
- WATCHES
- CLOCKS
- OPTICS
- SILVER PLATE
- ELECTRO-PLATE
- WATCH REPAIRING
- JEWELLERY REPAIRING
- RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.
Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.

PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.

NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy stones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.

BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful collection in delicate and sturdy designs.

BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.

EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.

JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.

HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.

BUTTONS, STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite.*

GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.

SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knickknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838]
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD,

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything [illegible] nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other [illegible] blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and [illegible] the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatever [illegible] with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, [illegible], roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and [illegible] means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from [illegible] VETARZO REMEDIES, [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of Agents [illegible]

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO. LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised [illegible] ZAROUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, the Extraordinary Blood [illegible]. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
EDINBURGH : 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4 000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 8 Shed, Prince's Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's s.s. "MOREA," from LONDON and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 29th day of April 1909, at 4 P.M.

To receive Directors' and Auditors' Report for the year ending 31st December, 1908.

To elect Directors in room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

To declare a Dividend.

To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from 16th April, to 1st May 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th April, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits standing in the name of GOVINDJI OOKA late of Veraval, Bania, Hindu merchant, deceased.

DHARAMSI MADANJI of Bombay, Bania, Hindu merchant, residing at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay the constituted attorney of Madanji Nanji ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS, claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 13th day of April, 1909.
MESSRS. MADHAVJI KAMDAR AND CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED by the 30th April 1909, for admission to the Central Police Training School at Nasik, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 548-52 Part I, of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 16th April, 1908.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

KARACHI IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

CONTRACTORS willing to Tender Rates for reclaiming the area to the North of the Queen's Road can obtain a copy of the Specification and see the Plans at the Office of the Undersigned.

2. Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on the 12 proximo.

3. The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Chief Engineer,
Karachi Port Trust.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Manora, 13th April, 1909.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rupees sixty per share, free of income tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1908, declared at the 36th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, held on Wednesday, the 14th instant, will be paid, to those shareholders whose names appeared on the Register on the 6th instant, on and after Wednesday, the 21st April, 1909, on production of Certificates of shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDESHIR EDULJEE DALAL,
Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay, 14th April, 1909.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Sixty and a bonus of Rupees Forty per Share, for the year ended 31st December, 1908, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 19th April, 1909, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. to 3 P.M. (Standard Time), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 13th April, 1909, on production of Share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 27th April, both days inclusive.

FOR THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LIMITED,
H. C. WRIGHT,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LD.
Bombay, 14th April, 1909.

TO SMOKERS ONLY.

HIGH CLASS INDIAN CIGARS

Manufactured by the leading Cigar Manufacturers of India:—

SPENCER AND CO., LD.
MC DOWELL AND CO., LD.
OAKES AND CO., LD.

The best in Dutch Havanas, and Real Manilla Cigars.

A choice selection of
FRESH EGYPTIAN and AMERICAN CIGARETTES, TOBACCOS, and SMOKERS' REQUISITES always in Stock.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

ORIENTAL CIGAR CO.,
69, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR BOATS
and
STEAM LAUNCHES
Built and Engined.

Lighters, Rowing & Sailing Boats, &c.

Designs, Specifications and Estimates on application.

PARSEE FETE :—

GULAM MOHIDIN MASTER begs to announce that they will hold a
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OLD PERSIAN CURIOSITIES, CARPETS AND OLD BLACK-WOOD FURNITURE,
On the 19th, 20th and 21st APRIL.
ONE VERY VALUABLE CARPET AND BLACKWOOD SETTEE
is included in the above. Also a
CHINESE MODEL SILVER TEMPLE AND OLD BRASS WARE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Argyle Road.

Under instructions from Mr. Moosa Hajee Joonas, the sole surviving executors of the last will and testament of the late Hajee Saley Mahomed Hajee Tar Mahomed and one of the Trustees of the charities mentioned in the will of the said deceased, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on the following date, and hour sell by Public Auction on the premises the following property.

Lot No. II. Argyle Road Property, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of land comprising in and demised by the indenture of lease of the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine and referred to in the conditions of sale together with the dwelling-house and out buildings and premises erected and built thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of the Argyle Road in the Island of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-six square yard and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Gopal Meghji, on or towards the east by a public thoroughfare called the Argyle Road, on or towards the south by the property of Moagji Praji and on or towards the west by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay which said hereditaments and premises were until recently in the occupation of tenants and now are vacant and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new survey No. 3186, the said message and tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 18 E and No. 87 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 4794 and 126-134 Argyle Road.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Mathubai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors at their office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Moreland Road, Byculla,

Under instruction from Mr. Haji Ahmed Hassam, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Tajoobhai Noorabhai, the mortgagor; under an indenture of mortgage, dated on the 6th day of March 1907, and made between the said Tajoobhai Noorabhai of the one part, and the said Haji Ahmed Hassam, of the other part, the Undersigned will sell, by Public Auction, at the premises, the hereditaments and premises particularly described in the schedule hereunder written, at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 24th instant.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece of parcel of land of the Foras freehold tenure situate at or near Moreland Road, Byculla, in the City of Bombay, together with the message, tenement and building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 15-496 square yards or thereabouts, and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 174, 167, 830, 831, 157, 158, ; New Nos A 13690, A 13678, 18848, 13666, ; Old Survey No. 257, New Survey Nos. 3567, 3567, 3536, 3566, 254 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Muncipal rates and Taxes under Ward E. Ward Nos, 3829, 3821, 3823 (1) 3822 (2) Street Nos. 7, 8, 9, 9 A. and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north, partly by the property of Reverend Canon Ledgard and partly by the property of Suleman Ludha; on or towards the south, partly by the land belonging to Jumma Mosque, partly by the property of Sulleman Ludha, partly by the property of Mudan Shet and partly by the property of a Parsi, known as "Dubash Wady" on or towards the west partly by Moreland Road partly by the property of the Trustees of the Jumma Mosque, partly by the property of Reverend Canon Ledgard and partly by the property of Sulleman Ludha; and on or towards the east partly by the property in the occupation of the Bombay Stable Company and partly by the property of Borah Esmailji Ebramji Nugri.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the, Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of High Class Japanese Works of Art and Curios.

On THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the first floor of their auction rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, a consignment of 50 cases Japanese works of art and curios just imported ex s.s. "Kageshima Maru" consisting of valuable painted and decorated vases, flower pots, jardineers, rich porcelain tea sets, old costly satsuma vases and tea sets of antique designs, enamelled and cloisoine vases and bowls, old and modern bronze figures, painted and inlaid lacquered panels, gold painted and inlaid cabinets screen, wall hangings, few pieces of old china, a collection of azate porcelain and crystal chinese snuff bottles etc., etc.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH APRIL, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE Of A Large Quantity Of Damaged Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the New Empress Mill, Delisle Road, Chinchpoogly, on account of the concerned.

A large quantity of cotton damaged by fire and water.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Lands.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant lands.

Vacant lands case No. 201, 199, 203-204 St. No. 1 and 2, 91-101, 121-125, 127-131 Sandhurst Road and Junction of Duncan and Sandhurst Road.

Vacant lands case No. 212, 218, St. No. 20-24; 56-72 Junction of Chimna Butcher Street, Mutton Street and Sandhurst Road.

Vacant lands case No. 223, 226 St. No. 16-18; 13-15 Dhabbu Street and Doctor Street.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH APRIL, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

G. I. P. R.
MECHANICS INSTITUTE, PAREL.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL IN ILLUMINATED GARDENS.

(LAST OF SEASON)

THURSDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1909.
9-30 P. M. (S.T.)

Prizes will be given—4 for Ladies and 4 for Gentlemen.

ADMISSION.—Rs. 3, Gentleman and Lady,
(Extra Ladies, Re. 1 each.)
ELECTRIC TRAM SERVICE.
Four Special Cars have been engaged.
1st Car will leave Parel for Grants Buildings, at 1-30 A. M.

A. E. L. HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary.

FANCY FETE

IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
MONDAY, 19TH APRIL.
THE LONDON COMBINATION
OF
SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS.
WILL PERFORM
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 19TH AT 9-30 P.M.
6 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN LONDON STAR ARTISTS.

MISS RENE DELMAR,
The Handcuff Chain and Lock Performer will free herself from any handcuffs.

PROFESSOR DOBBY,
The World's Steel and Fire King also Human Ostrich.

WARD PARR! VIVIAN ST. CLAIR!!
ZAZEE FAUST!!!

Prof. DOBBY is willing to give £100 if it can be proved that passing the steel through the human body is not genuine.

Seats :—Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.

TO-NIGHT.
MONDAY AT 9-30 P. M.
COME AND SEE THE BOXING CONTESTS.
TEN 2-MINUTE ROUNDS.
"THE CHAMPIONS OF INDIA."
LANCE-CORPL. H. OATES.
Versus
PRIVATE BRANSHAW.
The Runner-up of the Middle-Weight Championship, Simla.

LAST DAY! LAST DAY!! LAST DAY!!!
TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL,
THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF BOMBAY.

GRAND
NAVAL CONCERT,
THE BRITISH NAVY!
THE BRITISH NAVY!

By kind permission of Capt. E. La T. LEATHAM and Officers, the Sailors of H. M. S. "Proserpine" will give a grand sketch "Jack Tar When at Ease."

Have you seen the Sailors' Horn-Pipe Dance as Jack does it?

NO! NO! NO!

Come and see it on TUESDAY, the 20th instant. You will NEVER REGRET IT.

SEE THE BOYS Cake-Walking, Singing, Dancing and Playing the Violin, Mandoline and Guitar.

MASSED BANDS,
AND
DANCES.

"NOTE."—THE LAST DAY for COUPON HOLDERS.

Reduced Admission fee, 8 annas, also this day.

EXTRA DAY!
EXTRA DAY!!
WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT,
"COME AND HEAR
THE LITTLE VOLUNTEERS PLAY."
MASSED 10 BANDS.

1. Gloster Regiment.
2. 110th Light Infty.
3. 116th Mahratta Infty.
4. 123rd Outram's Rifles.
5. G. I. P.
6. B. B. & C. I.
7. Drums and Fifes
8. Bugle Band.
9. Pipe Band.
10. B. C. Vol: St. Mary's College.

ADMISSION TO FETE, Re 1.
"NOTE".—COUPONS ARE NOT available for THIS DAY.
Sailors and Soldiers in uniform half price.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE,

MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to 'Elmswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. I. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
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Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

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Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

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LARGER portion of an Excellent FLAT, very centrally situated, within easy reach of the Taj Mahal Hotel, Green's Restaurant and Wodehouse Bridge. Tiled flooring throughout. Fitted with Electric lights and fans and modern sanitary arrangements. Large bright rooms and Servants' quarters. Kitchen fitted with English stove. Rs. 140 per mensem. Apply early to Box No. 1433, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR Six months, occupant going to the Hills, FURNISHED RESIDENCE, at Upper Colaba. A self-contained house—Stabling, Outhouses, etc., with compound back and front. Four Rooms, two Bathrooms, Dining-room, and Verandah (glazed) used as Drawing-room. Rent Rs. 120. Apply Box No. 1434, care this paper.

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TO INVEST RUPEES THREE LAKHS, on the Security of immoveable properties, local business preferred. For further particulars apply to

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th April, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, round, writing, dressing and washhand tables, cupboard, almyras, chest of drawers, iron safes, sideboards, mahasaj folding harmonium by Soundy and Co., Lady's English saddle with bridle, gold watch by Mecabe and Rem-Sho typwriter.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay the effects of the late Sergeant W. Kemp, such as steel trunks, boots, cotton and warm wearing apparels, overcoat, binocular and other sundries.

Also the effects of the late Shaikh Abdulla Shaikh Dawood, such as cupboard chairs, table, crockery ware, carpets, a large lot of copper and brass utensils and pots and pans and other sundries.

AT 3 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Rubber-tyred steel wheel Ralli Cart with hood in good order
1 " brougham.
1 " Victoria
1 Light vis-a-vis.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO COLLECT OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Motilal Vandravandas, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort. THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 19th April, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The right to collect outstandings amounting to Rs. 8,035-1-11 due to the estate of the abovenamed Insolvent.

A list of the above outstandings may be inspected at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, the valuable surplus stock of Messrs John Roberts and Co, consisting of glassware, porcelain ware, furniture, iron and brass bedstead, lamp, furniture, tapestry and cretonne, etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE of Major A. D. G. Shelley's valuable household furniture at the "Old Court," Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEMONWADA ROAD.

High Court O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 680 of 1908.
Shamsoodin Murkay.
vs.
The Advocate-General.

Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 30th day of April, 1909, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Messrs. Shamsoodin bin Bundoo Miya Murkay and Goolam Rasool bin Shaik Husson Murkay, the sole surviving heirs and legal representatives of Bundoo Miya Murkay pursuant to the directions of the Consent Decree in Suit No. 680 of 1908, dated 26th day of March, 1909, the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the message, tenements or chawls standing thereon, situate lying and being at Memonwada Road and Bibi Jan Street outside the fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 578 and Street Nos. 161-165, I and 17, containing by admeasurement 2,666 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on the east by a passage and beyond that the property of Abdul Karim Lookmanji, on the west by the said Memonwada Road, on the north by a passage and on the south by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Madhevdas Ranchordas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, attorneys for the Vendors at their office in No. 121 Medows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Falkland Road 6th Cross Lane.

H. C. Suit No. 449 of 1906.
Vithal Narayan and Another ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Chhotoo Nanoo and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Chandulal Vajoobhai Diwan and Chhaganlal Dayabhai, Special Commissioners appointed in the above suit in pursuance of the Consent Decree passed therein and bearing date the 1st day of August, 1908, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 7th May, 1909, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the following landed property on the premises:—

Particulars.—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground together with the message tenement or dwellinghouse situate at Falkland Road, 6th Cross Lane in Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 535, New No. 14056, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. and assessed by the Municipality under Ward D, No. 2233, Street No. 12, containing by admeasurement 176 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public passage, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Kanji Shama and on the south by the house.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., the attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office No. 15, Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 19TH APRIL, 1909.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM."
Telephone No. 1878.
Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 16, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 17, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 15/16		5/16
do. Rentes ...	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	98 7/8		3/8
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 5/8	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 7/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16		1/16
do. in New York ...	50 7/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·16		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·44 1/2		1
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since	1st April.
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 3/8	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	1 5/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	7/8	1/8	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchgd.

Transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 6,30,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9 1-8d. unchgd.

* Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady with small buyers.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 210,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 50,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Good demand.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Steady.
Manchester —	... Strong.
Total Sales	... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	20,000
Mid-Americans	5·51+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1-4 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·25	5·35	5·39	5·42	5·39
unchgd.	unchgd.	+01	+01	+03
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·37	5·35	5·33	5·32	
+03	+03	+03	+03	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	22,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	9,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	3,000 „
Do to Continent... ...	33,000 „

Spot Cotton—10·60—05

Futures—Month of May 10·27—17 } Declined owing to longs unloading and to unfavorable cables.

Do. do. July 10·28—15 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 3-16+1-16

Futures—Month of May ... 10·21

Do. do. July ... 10·41

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

Cotton Stock in London—8,900 Bales.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	132,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	83,000
Do. do. to Japan	5,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	598,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	559,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5 3/32 (e)
F. G. Broach	d.	5 1/32
Good Broach	d.	5
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4 29/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 27/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 20/32
Fine Oomras	d.	5
F. G. Oomras	d.	4 28/32
Good Oomras	d.	4 24/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4 24/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	5
Fine Bengals	d.	4 5/32
F. G. Bengals...	d.	4 4/32
Good Bengals...	d.	4
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	4 24/32
Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—London	d.	4 29/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.—Sellers—April-May ..	d.	5 1/32
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.—London	d.	4 13/32
Cocanadas Ginned—C. I. F.—London	d.	4 16/32
Good Khandeish	d.	4 23/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 20/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—43 June-July—London—Done.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian—No Sellers—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 46 1-8 April-May—Hamburg—Done.

Linseed Argentine La Plata—43 1-2—April-May—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—3 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 4½. Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	£69
Yellow Metal	5 2-4d.

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 X F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 7 6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [17TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
82 Bars Silver ...	Rs. 1,53,308	London	Indian Specie Bank
1 Box Sovs	1,410	Aden	M Madhawjee
Gold Coins ..	5,3 9		
1 Bundle Rupees	471	C Mandvie	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	1,600	Abass	G Deepchand
4 Bundles Silver Dollars	2,980	Abass	H E H Allana
Rupees	6,300		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway......	34	43,479
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	31	37,653

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April

Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. „ 18th March

Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th Jan.

Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th Jan.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1/2 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—

To-day being mail day there has not been much doing, but the tendency of the market remains steady to firm. Quotations opened at 1s. 3 29-32d. telegraphic but it was soon found that two or three banks would give wire for near delivery at 1s. 3 15-16d. Credits can still be placed at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight but few bills have been offered to-day. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 3-4

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 93 15-16 for Cash and Settlement. It was soon evident that the Bazaar was prepared to sell, in some cases to take profits and in others under the influence of the political news from Constantinople which while it bears a warlike character always stands as a "bear" factor. The Calcutta Market however has remained steady at 93 15-16 for ready and forward delivery.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs.	93·13
1st Settlement ... ... „	93·13

Bullion :—

On Friday the price of Bar silver in London was 1-16 lower at 23 7-16 for ready and delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 down at 50 7-8.

Locally the market opened quiet at 60 5-16 ex-duty but closes slightly better. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 1 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15 4 0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15 3 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	60 6 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	60 6 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement —	60 6 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Our market is easier and prices for most descriptions are Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 lower. After the late rapid advance a quieter feeling has set in, and with more sellers for May delivery, the tendency is at present towards lower rates. Much will depend on the course of the Home markets in the near future.

In ready cotton there is more doing, particularly by mills, and some large lines are being taken up. Prices are steady, and the demand is being met as holders are realizing profits.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	263	May.
Good M. G. Broach ...	253	March/1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	245	May
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	240	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	236	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	236	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	230	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	224	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	230	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	235/3	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	198 1-2	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	237	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	252/3	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	... Quiet but Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 5,000 Bales.
Total Imports	... 10,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	
5·37	5·37	5·40	5·43	
+02	+02	+01	+01	
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·40	5·38	5·36	5·34	5·33
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firm with a good demand and We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 13 6 B. T.
April-May ... — ...	„ 8 4 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet but steady. Rates are as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 6 14 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	„ 7 9 0 B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	„ 7 6 6 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	„ 7 10 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Prices continue steady but there is little or nothing doing.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	... Rs. 45 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	... „ 54 0 0
Black Kutni	... „ 38 0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 30 0 0
Apl.-May	„ 6 2 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

Poppyseed :—

April-May	Rs. 9 12 0 R. T.

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	... Rs. 23 12 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

WHEAT—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...	Rs. 6 3 0 R.T.
White Pessi, 85 per cent Apl.-May	6 8 0 „
Soft Red Ready ... —	„ 43 0 0 „

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

India	74½
Indian Specie Bank	55½

Mills :—

David	440
Kohinoor	742½
Manockji Petit	3,205 May
New Great Eastern	202½ C. D.
Phœnix	98½

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	340
Central India Mining	320 C. D.
Colaba Land and Mill	1,070 X. D.
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	15
Treacher and Co	635

Railways :—

Amritsar-Patti	126*
*With new shares at par.	
Tapti-Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	... 10,233 bales.
Wheat	... 23,750 cwts.
Linseed	... 11,945 „
Rapeseed	... 12,647 „
Gingellyseed	... 651 „
Poppyseed...	... 3,838 „
Groundnuts	... 735 „
Castorseed...	... 2,775 „
Rice	... 8,449 „
Myrabollams	... 3,729 „
Cottonseed	... 20,254 „
Mowraseed...	... Nil
Gram	... 3,587 „
Joowar	... 2,092 „
Maize	... Nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 18.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols............	84 9/16		3/8
3 do. Rentes	97 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 5/8		1/4
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 5/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	25 5/8	3/16	
Do. do. 3 months' hence	25 5/8	3/16	
Do. in New York	51 3/8	1/2	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·16	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·45 1/2	·01	
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1/2	since	1st inst
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 3/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	1 5/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3/4		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	1	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ...1s. 3 25-32d.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77s. 9 1-8d. unchgd.

*Closing tone of Silver:—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Calcutta...	£ 20,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 10,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but Steady.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Steady.
Total Sales	...6,000 bales.*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500 „
Imports	...10,000 „
Mid-Americans	...5·52—02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... ...	8 1/4 unchgd.

* Sales increased yesterday by 5,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept
5·40	5·40	5·44	5·47	5·43
+05	+05	+05	+05	+04
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·41	5·39	5·38	5·37	
+04	+04	+05	+05	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	... Mutilated
Exports to Great Britain ...	... Mutilated
Do. to Continent	...16,000 Bales

Spot Cotton—10·75+15

Futures—Month of May 10·41+14 { Advanced on favourable cables and on bullish week end figures.

Do. do. July 10·43+15 {

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 5/16+1/8

Futures—Month of May 10·39+18

Do. do. July 10·58+17

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

COTTON STOCK in London

Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ...	4,140,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian	194,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight	12,190,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	50,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	2,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	82,000 „
„	Actual Exports	6,000 „
„	Week's Imports	65,000 „
„	Stock	1,331,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	600 „
„	Sold on Speculation	100 „
„	Sold for Exportation	nil
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,700 „
„	Actual Exports	200 „
„	Week's Imports	1,000 „
„	Stocks	13,000 „
Afloat	American	60,000 „
„	Indian	17,000 „

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi 43 1-8 June-July—London—Buyers.

Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore 41 April-May.—Antwerp—Sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 46 1-4 April-May—Hamburg—Done.

Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.

Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—43 1-2—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 5s. 4d.—Value.

THE Calcutta Exchange market is firm Bank D. D. 1*s.* 3 15/16*d.*

THE Calcutta Share market closed at 12-30 on the 17th instant, owing to the death, from cholera, at Benares, of Sewdutt Roy, a leading marwari broker of Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—4,000 cwts myrabollams, Goculdas Madhowjee and Co ; 4,014 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 90 cwts linseed oil cake, A Maritz and Co; 21,281 cwts wheat, Londay and Co ; 13,860 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—47,140 cwts wheat, 760 cwts linseed, 2,209 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Morea s—1,980 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Jersey Moor s—25,800 cwts castorseed, 38,995 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers ; 4,100 cwts cotton seed, A Khimjee.

Morea s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 203 cwts gum, G Sojpal ; 575 cwts dry ginger, R Assaria and Co ; 8 cases cigars, G Cotton and Co ; 20 cwts cardamom seed, E Sultanally ; 20 cwts cardamem seed, M Jafferbhoy ; 70 cwts cutte fish, 10 cwts cardamam seed, G Suchedina and Co ; 38 cwts cardamom seed, S Bhimjee ; 45 cwts deer-horns, JM Rahimtoola ; 4,000 cwts bonemeal Croft Mody and Co ; 72 casks Indian condiments Manockjee Poonjiajee and Sons; 251 cwts ginger, Jetha Rowjee ; 2,900 cwts myraballam, Arjoon Khimji ; 105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy ; 210 cwts gum, G Suchedina and Co ; 210 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co ; 32 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 12 bales skins, P E Boyce and Sons ; 18 cases Indian Chutney Framji Nowrojee ; 52 cases bristels, 28 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Morea s—800 cwts ajuanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Muristan s—2,378 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GARSTAN.

Muristan s—100 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Netherlee s—185 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Walter Pavry and Co ; 330 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 400 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,006 cwts myrabollams P Mathuradas and Co ; 3,003 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 3,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Lindenfel s—110 bales cotton, Glades and Co ; 220 bales cotton The M B Kaisha ; 340 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 250 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwalla ; 400 cwts turmeric, 200 cwts poppyseed, 1,000 cwts weedssed, Bauer Krause ; 1,262 cwts myrabollams, W Bechan ; 3,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts castorseed, 6,026 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—480 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 20 bales hemp Ebjee Oomersey ; 100 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co ; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

Torrington s—50 bales cotton waste, Nagsey Damjee ; 316 bales hemp, K Visram and Co ; 102 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy, 2,002 cwts rapeseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, G Boggiano.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—6,444 cwts rapeseed, 133 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—60 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—440 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales cotton Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 100 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MRS. D. NANJI—April 17, at Bombay, Bai Kesarbai, wife of Mr. Devkaran Nanji Desai, J. P. Deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends. Oothamna ceremony will take place to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Devkaran Nanji Desai, J. P., in Fort, Manordas Street.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NORTHEY—April 9, at Coonoor, the wife of Captain William Northey, D. S. O., the Durham Light Infantry, of a son.

TAIT—April 13, at Bangalore, the wife of J. G. Tait, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

D'SILVA—ROSARIO—April 14, at St. Mathias' Church, Vepery, by the Rev. C. F. Wellesley Hatchell, George Thomas D'Silva, to Rita Alice, youngest daughter of Mr. John L. Rosario.

GREEN—HEATH—April 13, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. G. C. A. Smith, Saml. J. Green, Madras, to May G. Heath, of Mount Pleasant, Redditch, Worcestershire.

DEATHS.

ABDUL AZIZ—April 5, at No. 16, Lewis Street, Rangoon, Abdul Hamid, the beloved son of Mr. Abdul Aziz, Government Prosecutor, Pegu, aged 2 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S
"CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—
ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 26*th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.
DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kemp & Co Ld.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 10-52m., 11-2a. Low water, 4-43m., 4-2a.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Prize distribution, Bai Ruttonbai Panday Memorial School, Residences for Poor Parsis, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Scottish Education Society, annual general meeting, Vestry St. Andrew's Church, 7 p.m.

Fancy Fete, Oval.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "Great designs and small means have been the ruin of many."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21-3m. a.m. ; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6-2m. p.m ; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4 4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, April 20.—Fancy Fete on the Oval concludes. Sun rises 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water. 11-38m., 11-42a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-29a.

Wednesday, April 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Native General Library, annual general meeting. Fancy Fete, Oval extra day. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-23m., Low water, 5-43m., 6-14a.

Thursday, April 22.—Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m. David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Standard Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road 3-15 p.m. Fancy Dress Ball, G. I. P. R. Mechanic's Institute, Parel, 9-30 p.m. Evening party to Sir Jacob and Lady Sassoon, Narayen Dabulker Road, Malabar Hill, 9-30 p.m. Lord Reay Lecture, F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 0-22m., 1-8a. Low water 6-22m., 6-58a.

Friday, April 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 1-2m., 1-53a. Low water, 7-1m., 7-43a.

Saturday, April 24.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 1-42m., 2-39a. Low water, 7-40m., 8-32a.

MISSING ORPHANS.—The Lady Superior of All Saints' Orphanage, Mazagon, has reported to the Police that Mathew (5), and Erin (6) a native Christian boy and girl respectively, are missing. They were last seen in the Orphanage at 7 p.m. on Friday.

FATAL ACCIDENT—On Friday last Moonibai, a Memon girl of about 9 years, was looking out of the window of her room in Memon Street, when she accidently over-balanced herself and fell into the street. She died at once, the height being 20 feet.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, per s. s. "Kanzler," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-morrow, Tuesday. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

MIDDLETON'S MOVING PICTURES.—As will be seen from the Amusement columns of our Advertisements, Mr. Alec Middleton is opening a show of the latest moving pictures to-morrow. Mr. Middleton gave a very attractive exhibition at the Framji Cowasji Institute for a short season last year, and he has just returned from home with the latest and best pictures from the leading film makers in Europe. One of the principal pictures is of the fight in Australia between Burns and Sequires for the Championship of the World and Rs. 60,000. The film, which is 3,500 feet long, gives a graphic description of the fight and takes an hour in showing. Visitors will find very comic and sensational pictures exhibited. Mr. Middleton has his pavilion on the Maidan, opposite the Elphinstone High School.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PROPERTY WORTH MANY LAKHS.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

GOSWAMINI SHRI CHARUMALI VAHUJI MAHARAJ VS. GOSWAMI SHRI RUNCHODLALJI JIVANLALJI MAHARAJ AND OTHERS.

Their Lordships have disposed of this appeal, in which the plaintiff was the appellant ; and the defendants were the respondents.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiff claimed as step-mother to be the heir of Ganshamlalji Mahraj, who died leaving immovable and movable property worth many lakhs of rupees. Respondents Thackersey Ghella and Mangumal Titumal claimed to be the surviving executors of a will of Ganshamlalji Mahraj, which had not yet been proved, but which was subject to the provisions of the Hindu Wills Act. The first respondent claimed to be the successor of the deceased Mahraj by virtue of his appointment as successor by the executors or some of the executors named in the alleged will. It was manifest that, having regard to the provisions of section 187 of the Succession Act which applied to wills subject to the Hindu Wills Act, the right of the executors which they set up could not be recognised by the Court until probate had been granted; and no petition for probate had yet been filed. The Court must, therefore, treat, the respondents Thackersey and Mangumal as executors "de son tort" of any property of the deceased in their possession; and as their Lordships could not look at the provisions of the will relied upon by the first defendant until it was proved, they were unable to form any estimate as to his rights. It was not, however, disputed that the plaintiff was the step-mother of the deceased. It might, therefore, be said that she had a prima facie interest in the property of the deceased; and under the circumstances, their Lordships thought it would not be humiliating to the respondents Thackersey and Mangumal if they appointed them receivers responsible to this Court for the custody and management of the property of the deceased pending the decision of this suit.

The deceased, it appeared, was a person upon whom devolved the worship of a certain Thakorji and idols in a temple in Bombay, and out of the income which he enjoyed, which consisted partly of the income of immovable properties and partly of personal offerings known as "bhets," he defrayed the expenses of the worship and the expenses of the upkeep of the temple. The Court must, therefore, make provision for such expenses and upkeep. The first defendant, as the reported successor of the deceased Mahraj, was now said to be in the receipt of personal offerings such as those referred to. Prima facie their Lordships thought that those offerings should be applied to his personal maintenance, the worship of the idols, and the upkeep of the temple ; but if it appeared from the books of account, kept on behalf of the deceased, that it had been usual to expend any portion of the income of the immovable properties in the worship of the idols and the upkeep of the temple, a similar portion of that income should now be applied by the receivers for those purposes ; and they might pay such proportion to the first respondent to be expended by him for those purposes. The receivers should furnish accounts in Gujerati of their receivership every six months to the solicitors of the parties upon application after reasonable notice. The receivers would continue to pay to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 150 a month for maintenance directed by this order now under appeal. Their Lordships saw no reason to enhance this allowance, because it appeared to be a substantial addition to the income already enjoyed by the plaintiff, which there was no reason to suppose was insufficient for her maintenance in a suitable manner, having regard to her position. Their Lordships, thought that she must provide for her residence out of the allowance so made to her. The receivers would have the usual power of filing suits, recovering rents, and of effecting all necessary repairs. The receivers would be appointed without security and without remuneration. Costs to be costs in the cause.

THE ITOLA RAILWAY COLLISION.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

LUXMAN ABAJI BRAHME AND OTHERS VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

For the Plaintiffs :—Mr. Anklesaria, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel.

For the Defendants :—Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co.

His Lordship passed a consent decree in this suit on Saturday. The plaintiff stated that his wife having been killed in the collision he, his widowed daughter, and his other children, had suffered loss to the extent of Rs. 14,000. The case was part heard by Mr. Justice Davar, and adjourned for a settlement. Plaintiffs included a widowed daughter of Brahme and his other children, minors. The Company having agreed to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 1,500 in full satisfaction of his claim, a consent decree was passed for the amount by Mr. Justice Beaman.

As to the two preceding cases of Mohobat Rajab and Fazal Abdul Majid, their counsel had applied for permission to withdraw, to which the Company's counsel had objected. Mr. Justice Davar, who had heard these suits, dismissed them with costs, the plaintiffs withdrawing the allegations they had made.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

THE SURAT MUNICIPALITY VS. RAGENDRALAL MANEKLAL.

For the Defendant-respondent.—Mr. Chanbal.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—Mr. Samarth.

This was an application by the Municipality for a review of the judgment, passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, in respect of an action for damages brought against them by the plaintiff. The facts of the case have already been reported in these columns. Briefly they are that plaintiff sued to recover damages from the Municipality on account of injury done by the storm water, to certain garden land, belonging to the plaintiff, on the ground that it was owing to the negligence of the Municipality that water first broke into his garden, and that having broken in, it did not drain the water off. The negligence alleged against the Municipality was in three ways ; firstly, improper and inadequate construction of the sluice-gate ; secondly, defendant's refusal or omission to drain the water off the garden by means of a disused culvert that once connected it with the main ditch ; and thirdly, the defendant's failure to keep the ditch clear from obstruction and the sluice-gate in proper working order. The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, who dismissed it with all costs on the plaintiff. In appeal the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight held that the defendant had caused a nuisance. It was entirely independent of the question, whether there was an obligation to keep the high-way in repair and whether any person injured by the breach of such a duty could maintain an action. The defendant had created a nuisance. Having made the drain and failed to keep it in such a condition that the road would not fall into it, the Municipality was just as much liable as if it had made the excavation without constructing the drain and the road had consequently subsided and and become dangerous. Regarding the question of damages, the Collector of Surat was asked to give his award. Against this judgment, an application for review was made and His Lordship, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, after reviewing the circumstances of the case, observed : "I cannot say that the points pressed for a review were not present to our minds, when we heard the appeal and delivered the judgment."

The application was therefore refused.

EXECUTION OF A DECREE.

Powers of Collector and Settlement Officer.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

PARAKH PARSHOTAM HARGOVIND VS. THAKORE HARBHAMJI AMARSANGJI AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff-appellant.—Mr. T. R. Desai

For the Defendant-respondents.—Messrs. L. A. Shah and M. N. Mehta.

This appeal was from a decision of Mr. Ghimanlal H., Subordinate Judge, who had allowed the Talukdari Settlement Officer's contention. It was in respect of the plaintiff's right to utilise the revenues of the village of Karsanpura in satisfaction of his judgment decree against the defendants.

Against this decree an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and in the course of his judgment, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said, that in satisfaction of the debt the appellant attached several villages of the respondent talukdar, and sent through the Court a "darkhast" to the Collector for execution, under Sections 320 to 325 of the old (1882) Civil Procedure Code, which was then in force. The Collector transferred the affair to the Talukdari Settlement Officer. The fact was, that at that time the Collector combined in himself the offices of Collector as well as of Talukdari Settlement Officer. He framed a scheme, and allowed the appellant to enjoy the income of Karsanpura for seven years, and had the other villages released from the attachment. The appellant assented to the scheme. The Settlement Officer wrote to the Deputy Manager to put appellant in possession of the village and he also notified to the Court of the arrangement he had made. The scheme was made and the order passed after the original judgment-debtor's death; the present respondents were his representatives. This was done after the amendment of Section 31 of the Talukdari Act came into force. The amendment laid down that no such encumbrance or arrangement could be made on the villages without the "previous consent in writing" of the Talukdari Officer during the life-time of a Talukdar, and again, after his death. Therefore, the Court was now asked to hold that the appellant could not retain possession of the village under the scheme. This objection of the Settlement Officer was allowed by the Lower Court.

As there was already the previous consent of the Settlement Officer in writing, the Appeal Court was against endorsing the view taken by the Lower Court. No ignorance of the law could be pleaded on the part of the Officer. According to Lord Ellenborough's ruling in Bilbey vs. Lumlay, every man must be taken to the cognisant of the law, otherwise there was no knowing to what extent the excuse of ignorance might be carried ; it would be urged in almost every case. It did not matter in the least that the order was passed under the Procedure Code, and not under the Talukdari Act. Everything must be taken to have been duly and rightly performed, unless the contrary was proved. One mind was brought to bear on the framing of the scheme and giving assent to it ; the Collector and the Talukari Settlement Officer was one and the same.

The decree was reversed, and the "darkhast" allowed to continue. Respondents to pay appellants' costs.

Mr. Justice Heaton concurred.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

HAWKING WITHIN PROHIBITED AREAS.

Sulleman Arbee and Latiff Jussuff, were charged with hawking wares by public utterance of cries within the prohibited areas on the Apollo Reclamation on Friday last. The accused pleaded guilty. They were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Re. 1 each.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

ILLICIT COCAINE TRAFFIC.

Kalidas Petumber, and two others were charged on Saturday, with selling cocaine without a license from the Collector of Customs. The Police and the Abkari Department, having received certain information of the illicit cocaine traffic being carried on by the accused, at Sheik Memon Street, laid a trap on Friday night and succeeded in arresting Kalidas Petumber and his confederates in the act of selling the cocaine. On searching the accused's house a large quantity of cocaine, worth about Rs. 3,000 was discovered and seized. The case stands adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. D. G. Sukhadwalla (Chairman), and J. E. Davar.

Their Worships disposed of 32 cases, the majority of which were against victoria drivers for plying for hire without a licence and off the stand.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman), and Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar.

Their Worships disposed of 66 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles so as to cause obstruction in public streets.

DADAR.

Before Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya (Chairman), and Mr. Kaji Mahomed Salay Londay.

Their Worships disposed of about 10 cases, the majority of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

MR. O'DWYER is coming out from Home, and takes over charge as Resident at-Hyderabad next Saturday, *vice* Sir Charles Bayley, who has proceeded on leave.

THE Calcutta Light Horse Club, in Park Street, opened on Saturday night with an inaugural dinner.

REGARDING the Amir, no official information is available, but frontier reports describe His Highness as still at Jellalabad.

A young man, who is supposed to have suffered from dementia, disappeared from Dehra recently. A search was made and his body was found in the jungle, in an advanced state of decomposition and terribly mauled by wild animals.

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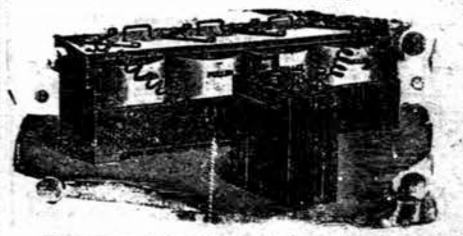
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



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Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor. Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller. Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.
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What is the use of enduring those frightful pains in your face, when a few minutes' rubbing with Little's Oriental Balm will bring relief. Neuralgia, headache, all kinds of aches and pains are cured by Little's Oriental Balm. It can't fail. It never has failed. It has brought relief to thousands of sufferers who have "tried everything" and lost all hope.

Mr. A. Rice, 45, Lispenard Street, New York, writes:—"I have been a sufferer for years with facial neuralgia and racking pains in my head. I tried everything I could think of, and had the best medical advice but all to no purpose. Hearing of Little's Oriental Balm I purchased a bottle. It cleared my face and head of the severest headache and neuralgia in 20 minutes. The remedy will always be my constant travelling companion."

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NICKEL CASE, Rs. 10.
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THE WATCH OF THE CENTURY,
ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED.
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An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Billous Attacks and Constipation. Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.
For sale by chemists.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Fife, 2,494 tons, Captain A Harrison, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Barry with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Strathness, 2,818 tons, Captain J. Lamont, arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company's steamer Franz Ferdinand, 3,540 tons, Captain E. Nitsche arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macmillan, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer Vancouver, 2,860, tons, Captain A. McDougall arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Glasgow via Karachi with a general cargo.

The B. I. S N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain C. Emmett, sailed on Sunday for Moulmein with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain G. Ramage, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Waroonga, 1,008 tons, Captain F. Johnstone, will sail to-day for Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Company mail steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Fitzpatrick, 2,837 tons, Captain R. E. Hutchinson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Irismere, 2,326 tons, Captain J Soesberg, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The Asiatic S.N. Company's steamer Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J. P. Toms, will sail to-day for Calcutta, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and two decks passengers.

The steamer Socotra, 3,896 tons Captain F. E. Andrews, arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a cargo of iron and patent fuel.

The steamer Royal Sceptre 2,434 tons Captain J. S. Taylor arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Red Cross, 1,832 tons Captain R. E. Greenburn arrived in harbour on Saturday from Cardiff, with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain H. Manley arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh etc., with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 120 deck passengers.

The steamer Strathairly 2,783 tons Captain R. J. MacMahon arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Abouker 2,345 tons Captain R. W. Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons Captain G. W. Gordon, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Shanghai via intermediate ports and colonies with China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai.—Mr D S Wadia, Mr B V Solina, Mrs and infant Mrs Vicaji and child and Mr C H Kohir. From Yokohama—Mr C Eberdstein. From Hongkong—Mrs W H Daugherty, Miss L Daugherty, Miss W Huston, Mr Zemmerman, Mr K E Kutar, Mr and Mrs Lest, Mr J Irvin. From Singapore—Mr Moncrief. From Penang.—Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Lacey. From Colombo.—Lieut. R. T. H. Taylor, Mr. G. Parratt, Mr. H. Tomlinson, Messrs. C. J. B. J. and R J. Rustomjee, Mr. C. R. Cleaver. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Moore, Capt. Ramsden, Mr. O. Tocks and 13 deck.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham.........Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken ......R I Marine

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr F Dobson ......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche ....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. I. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. ......J D Dick ....N Flagship
H M S Perseus Comdr...F G Bird...............R Navy

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Anatolia	2481	Laidlay	Marmogoa	19-4	K Nixon & Co
B	Chanda	3951	Rice	Antwerp	23-4	M M & Co
D & E	City of Edinburgh	4034	MacGregor	Karachi	20-4	K Nixon & Co
F	Yeboshi Maru	2992	Kon	Kobe	21-4	N Y Kaisha
G	MacDuff	1881	Burch	Saigon	20-4	H A G Ajam
H	Worsley Hall	2238	Jenkins	Ant	20-4	K N & Co
K	Kanzler	1835	Michelsen	Zanzibar	19-4	A Strandes
L	Gouverneur	2120	Barmester	Zanzibar	29-4	A Strandes
M	Rahmani	1873	Geddie	R S Ports		N F B & P S N Co
N	Glenlyon	2654	Fairley	Baltimore	22-4	R A Willis
P	Torrington	3619	Thurburn	Leith & Ant	24-4	W & A G & Co
O	Castlegarth	1673	LordBancan		23-4	W & A G & Co
Q	Muristan	1737	Morris	Garston & Avonmouth	21-4	E Latham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	N wale	2041	Paak	Calcutta	1-5	T Morrison & Co
2	Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	23-4	W & A G & Co
3	Lotusmere	2491	Wilson	Calcutta	19-4	Cory Bros & Co
4	Vancover	236	McDougall	Calcutta	22-4	K Nixon & Co
5	Netherlee	2746	Rankine	Hamburg	30-4	J Mackintosh & Co
7	F Ferdinand	3843	Nitsche	Kobe	24-4	A L S N Co
8	Jerseymoor	2808	Stonehouse	M'chester	24-4	W & A G & Co
9	Lindenfels	3525	Kenneweg	K'chi	21-4	W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Oceana	3507	Hide	S'ghai	28-4	P & O Co
15	Majidi	1857	Primrose	Jeddah	24-4	Bo & P S N Co
16	Naseri	912	LeMeire	Zanzibar	20-4	B & P S N Co

H W V D

Lhasa	930	McDiarmid	Karachi	19-4	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Fife s	Harrison	Barry Mar 16
	Strathness s	Lamont	Calcutta Apl 5
17	F Ferdinand s	Nitsche	Trieste Mar 27
	Clan Macmillan s.	Cowie	Cardiff Mar 3
	Vancouver s	McDougall	Glasgow Feb 19
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi Apl 15
	Red Cross s	Greenburn	Cardiff Mar 16
	Royal Sceptre s	Taylor	Calcutta Apl 5
18	Socotra s	Andrews	London Mar 8
	Abouker s	Young	Calcutta Apl 6
	Straitharly s	MacMahon	Calcutta Apl 7
	Dwarka s	Manley	Busreh Apl 10
	Delhi s	Gordon	Shanghai Mar 30

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Alavi s	Fruin-Hill	Calcutta
	Capris	Dim	Hongkong
	Salsette s	Lewellen	Aden
	Fitzpatrick s	Hutchinson	Calcutta
	Irismere s	Soesberg	Calcutta
18	Virawa s	Emmett	Moulmein
	Nowshera s	Ramage	Calcutta &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nizam-Toms for Calcutta &c.
" Waroonga Johnstone for Busreh &c.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Morea for London.
" Kt. of the Thistle for Liverpool &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	From
9	Belle of France	Calcutta
15	Shah Nawaz	Rangoon
16	Ormidale	Liverpool
16	Clan Farquhar	Coast
16	Sofala	Rangoon

The Government of Madras have sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 11,45,933 among the various Local Boards in the presidency for educational purposes.

APRIL 21ST | LOCATION THE MAIDAN. OPPOSITE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL. | APRIL 21ST

TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY.
TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 TO 8-30 AND 9-30 TO 11 P. M.

5000 FEET OF PICTURES | PRESENTED AT EACH SHOW. | 5000 FEET OF PICTURES

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THE VERY LATEST.
THE MOST FASCINATING.
THE MOST DRAMATIC.
THE MOST PATHETIC.
THE MOST MARVELLOUS.
THE MOST ENCHANTING.
THE MOST HISTORIC.
THE MOST INTERESTING.
THE MOST THRILLING.
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THE MOST WONDERFUL OF ALL.

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THE
BURNS v SQUIRES FIGHT
FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD
AND
RUPEES SIXTY THOUSAND.

A THRILLING WAR STORY, THE GIRL DESPATCH BEARER, AN INCIDENT DURING THE CUBAN WAR.

THOUSANDS OF FEET OF OTHER SUBJECTS.

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TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
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H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

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Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazett Ld."

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Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1909.

THE GERMAN RAILWAY TO THE PERSIAN GULF.

There is little doubt that the new ocean highway which the Americans are constructing through the Isthums of Panama will be completed long before the "all-German" line debouches on the shores of the Persian Gulf, if, indeed, the latter ever reaches that famous littoral. But the two projects are the most important undertakings of modern engineering science, both destined to have potential results on existing conditions, and while we are only remotely interested in the junction between the Atlantic and the Pacific, which will be effected by the United States' scheme, we are closely concerned with the other for political and commercial reasons. For we have policed the Gulf for upwards of a century, fostered its trade which largely centres in Bombay, ostracised French and Russian influences from it, and now apparently we are confronted by a new factor which threatens our dominancy in that British Preserve. There have been many projects for the establishment of overland communication with India from the early thirties of last century when Chesney's Euphrates expedition demonstrated how it might be achieved, but none of them have materialised owing to the lack of official encouragement, and the disinclination of British investors to provide the requisite funds for dubious undertakings. The most recent of them is Mr. Black's suggested railway via Northern Arabia and Persia to Nushki, where a junction would be effected with the Indian system. This is estimated to cost some twenty millions, but the first sections of it would pass through almost waterless deserts, the domicile of fierce nomadic tribes who would resent its intrusion, while the revolution which is proceeding in Persia is, for the present, a fatal obstacle to railway pioneering. It is not probable, therefore, that Mr. Black's proposal will advance beyond the visionary stage, although it would be a useful strategic equipoise to the German exploitation of Asiatic Turkey.

The inception of the line, which is to link Berlin with the Gulf and substantiate German claims for recognition as a partner in the concerns of the Middle-East, dates from the Emperor's historic visit to the Turkish capital a few years ago, when the terms of the concession were finally arranged, and the first section was hurriedly constructed as a concrete demonstration of Teutonic ambitions. Since then the line has been hung up for want of funds, although twelve months ago four new sections were sanctioned, as the Sultan's Government after much diplomatic manœuvring consented to hypothecate the necessary guarantees for procuring fresh capital. It may be remembered that when the Powers agreed to an enhancement of the Turkish Customs dues, it was predicted that the surplus would be diverted to the railway, but this was prevented by a reservation that all available funds were to be expended upon the amelioration of Macedonian affairs and the placation of that storm-centre. Disappointed in this direction, the Germans sought other sources for their guarantees, and eventually obained the assignment of the Government share of the Public Debt Fund, which will yield a clear revenue not much below a half a million sterling from next year. This will suffice to meet the interest on the new loan of eight millions for constructional purposes, as well as the kilometric charges which are the most vicious feature of the Turko-German protocol. For the latter impose upon the Sultan's Government a permanent liability for meeting all deficiencies in revenue on the open sections of the line, and as it is doubtful if the project will ever earn enough to pay dividends, this guarantee is practically a perpetual charge on Turkish funds. In other respects also the financial situation is a curious one, owing to the German desire to restrict the investment to their own people or to such cosmopolitan plutocrats as are disposed to join in their exploitation of the Sultan's monetary resources under conditions which give them no share in the flotation profits which the controlling syndicate will reap. A recent calculation places the latter at some eight or nine millions sterling, as the cost of the whole line is estimated by experts at about eighteen millions, while the total capital to be raised is six and twenty, the balance going to the fortunate concessionaires. Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that European capitalists are not keen enquirers after Baghdad railway bonds, and the promoters will have to sell them to their own countrymen if the latter are in a position to become extensive purchasers. And this is precisely what they are not prepared to do, for the German plutocracy is neither numerous nor extremely wealthy, while smaller investors prefer safer speculations than a scheme guaranteed by the newest of the European Constitutional Governments. The three other Powers whose interests in Near Eastern affairs are threatened by this project were offered subsidiary partnerships in it by the Berlin diplomatists, but these advances were rejected because the conditions attached to them were unacceptable, and this attitude of aloofness has been reproduced in their financial circles with the result that the railway is boycotted in those centres in which money is king. Its ultimate prospects of completion by "all-German" agencies are therefore somewhat shadowy, and there is also the risk that the present Turkish regime may cancel an onerous concession from which it is manifest that their country will derive no material benefit.

All these possibilities and many others of an equally interesting character are particularized and commented upon at great length in a volume by Mr. David Fraser, entitled "The Short Cut to India," which appeared in London a few weeks since, and is attracting considerable attention. Its descriptions of the localities which enshrine so many of the occurrences commemorated in sacred history are of great interest, but its chief value lies in Mr. Fraser's accurate account of the inception of the railway, his revelations in regard to its financing, and his methodical inspection of the alignment from the present terminus to Bussorah, upon which attention is centred at the present moment owing to the practical outbreak of the Tigris Arabs. One of his expressed convictions is that if ever the line descends below Baghdad, it will end at Bussorah and that its prolongation to Koweit, which is understood to be the German objective, will not be permitted except under limitations which would render it useless for strategic purposes. We have already given some indications of the financial difficulties which impede its progress, and in support of his assertion that many years must elapse before it can earn enough to pay interest upon its huge capital, Mr. Fraser devotes several chapters to a consideration of its commercial possibilities as an alternative route to Europe, the population and trade of the countries it will traverse, and the constructional problems its engineers will have to overcome. His final pronouncement is that if the line materialises, in spite of all opposition, we shall have nothing to fear from it as a rival to the existing trade routes, as he shows by a comparison of charges and time-tables that both merchandise and mails can be transported to and from Europe at much lower rates and with equal celerity by sea. Bombay ought to be grateful for a demonstration which should aid in allaying apprehensions that the German project may impinge upon its Persian Gulf commerce, and that feeling would be deepened if the Young Turkish Party would accept Mr. Fraser's candid advice and abrogate a concession which they already view with suspicion, and thus finally emancipate themselves from German political and financial influences.

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Revivals and Discoveries. Among the minor triumphs of the South Polar Search Expedition under Lieutenant Shackleton, are some biological results that seem to belong more properly to the days of witchcraft than to the prosaic scientific twentieth century. We read of the rescue of diatoms, rotifers, and water bears from the frozen, glacier-eroded lakes of the antarctic region. Numbers of the rotifers, when brought up and thawed, recovered from their frozen state, although a careful microscopical examination satisfied the biologists of the expedition that these curious atoms had been for three years embedded in the ice at temperatures below zero. When thawed for a few minutes they came back to life with a fine hunger which they instantly proceeded to satisfy by devouring the abundant stock of fungus in the lakes. Some of these rotifers had indeed lost their heads, but that did not prevent their bodies from coming to life quite independently. It will be interesting to hear more particulars of these curious little organisms, classed by some scientists in the vegetable, and by others in the animal kingdom. That they possess a brain, eyes, nerves, a complete and demonstrably strong, active digestive apparatus, and effective jaws so hard as to be insoluble in caustic potash, is vouched for by Mr. K. J. Marks, who evidently knows all about rotifers. He gives them higher rank in natural history than Huxley did who placed them somewhere among the humble "vermes." But Mr. Marks does not believe that they can exist long in water below freezing point, certainly not for years as told in telegrams from the Shackleton expedition. Perhaps the South Pole rotifers know better than those in the temperate zone how to adapt themselves to the rigid polar frosts once they get within their grip. There is some difficulty in accepting the result of the microcopical verdict that allowed these lucky organisms a sleep of three years' duration without in any way diminishing their activity on awakening. The unscientific objector may reasonably ask why they were not frozen in earlier and how much longer they might have defied death. Water bears, too, revived in just the same light-hearted way when taken from the antarctic lakes, but the telegrams gave no details of their feats subsequent to what bears a pleasing resemblance to a rest-cure of the most complete and satisfactory kind. Will fashionable doctors take the hint and henceforth suggest a rest at the South Pole, in lieu of the complete detachment from all activities, moral, mental and intellectual, in the desert of Sahara—the Garden of Allah—that was the prescription in vogue not so long ago? For wearied inhabitants of the tropics it might supply all the needed bracing.

According to the geological records of Lieutenant Shackleton's industrious comt panions, minerals of value and in grea-abundance are to be found in the continental plateau that has unexpectedly cropped up in what was supposed to be a great antarctic archipelago. Generous seams of coal are indicated in large measures, and stone of a most peculiar and interesting kind, unlike any that even Professor David has ever seen. Monazite is believed to abound among the rocks. What that discovery may mean to manufacturers of the humble but necessary incandescent lamp mantle it would be difficult to calculate. The rush to find the gold, coal and all the minerals existing or suspected to exist round about the South Magnetic Pole, if it ever be made, will transcend in romantic adventure all that the frozen tracts of Klondyke and the Yukon have witnessed. Mr. Mawson has safely located the South Magnetic Pole, for the present, though he finds that its course now runs, not as in Ross's day eastwards, but in a north-westerly direction, having apparently taken a leaf out of the racing book of the North Magnetic Pole.

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Hull and the Empire's Trade. Hull, already the third port of the United Kingdom, is claiming a larger share of the Mother Country's import trade and there are significant indications that eventually it must to an important degree supersede London. Commercial authorities at Home are beginning to examine more closely our methods of distribution and are recognising the natural advantages with which the port on the Humber has been endowed. Hull occupies a remarkable geographical position which renders it the natural approach to the markets of the Northern and Midland counties, and it has been calculated that it serves a district containing over ten million people or about one-fourth of the population of the United Kingdom. From Hull conveyance through all this district is available not only by rail but by a perfect net-work of navigable rivers and canals. The increasing recognition of these facts has already led to an expansion of the trade of Hull with the East Indies, the Argentine, Brazil, China, and Japan, and there now seems every probability that a considerable portion of the Australian trade will be transferred there also. Annually in the London wool sales about 100,000 tons of wool are bought for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and it is estimated that if that quantity were shipped to and sold in Hull, there would be a saving to the grower or manufacturer of twenty-five shillings per ton. Representatives of some of the leading steamship companies trading between Australia and New Zealand and the United Kingdom have expressed their willingness to send their steamers to Hull if the shippers and importers will order sufficient cargo for that port, where, incidentally, bunker coal is cheaper than in London by 3s. 6d. per ton. Therefore, whether the vast waste in carriage charges which has been going on shall cease, would seem to rest with the shippers and importers. There is another aspect of the question too. By disregarding the claims of Hull producers have been putting but another weapon in the hands of their continental trading rivals. Denmark, for instance, sends to England roughly twice as much butter as do Australia and New Zealand. In 1907 Denmark sent 500,000 cwts to Hull. Australia and New Zealand sent not a pound. When one regards the difference in the cost of rail conveyance from the two ports to the consuming centres in addition to the difference in freights from the two countries it is obvious at what a great disadvantage the Australian producer competes with the Dane. The present relation of Hull to the Australian trade once existed in regard to the Indian wheat trade. In London, merchants however opened branches at the Humber port, so that in 1907 of 4,240,917 qrs. brought into the port, 1,712,071 qrs. came from India and only 182,732 qrs. from Australia.

Among the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," were Sir H. Erle Richards. K. C. S. I., the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, Admiral Sir George Warrender, Bart, C. V. O., C. B., the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Jardine, Mr. and Mrs. Strangman. Captain A. W. Heneage, R. N., and Mr. S. Ismay, Chief Judge of Mysore.

A Dehra-Dun correspondent says that it is doubtful whether the Viceroy will indulge in a shoot in the Dun, the weather having become so warm.

Captain C. C. C. Shaw, I. M. S., is posted for temporary employment in the Jail department.

Captain H. G. S. Webb, I. M. S., is appointed a Specialist in the prevention of disease.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE FRENCH POSTAL STRIKE.

Servia's Submission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, April 3.

Despite the resolute terms in which the Premier and the Minister for Posts and Telegraphs affirmed the Government's intention to uphold official discipline in dealing with the strike of the French postal employes, it is plain enough that the administration has really given way to the strikers on essential points. Just before resuming work the strike leaders were received by M. Clemenceau who then agreed that nobody should be prosecuted for their share in the movement or the demonstrations or illegal acts such as the cutting of wires which accompanied it. In this the Government made a great and most unusual concession. When, however, on the day of resuming work, the strikers issued the impudent manifesto which I noticed last week, the Government declared that the leaders who signed it would be proceeded against, and repeated the same thing in the Chamber, the strike committee which still remained constituted *en permanence* declared that if the Government took any such action the strike would break out afresh and in a worse form than ever. The strikers were encouraged in their attitude by the fact that although the Government never failed to obtain a vote of confidence from the Chamber at the close of the strike debates, yet it was evident enough that many of the Deputies sided with them. It fact, how could it be otherwise when two at least of the Ministers, M. Briand and M. Viviani, are strong Socialists? It was possibly owing to their influence that negotiations were renewed with the strike leaders who, without withdrawing the manifesto, alleged that although issued on the day of resuming work it had really been drawn up and signed before the strike ended and should therefore be regarded simply as one of the incidents of the struggle then proceeding and therefore to be condoned, like all the other acts of the strikers and their leaders, prior to the close of the strike. Considering the language of the manifesto it was a very thin excuse but the Government was glad to consider it sufficient rather than risk the reopening of a contest with which they had already demonstrated their inability to cope. M. Simyan, the Under-Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, whose removal or resignation was so loudly demanded by the strikers, still remains at his post and in a debate in the Chamber this week defended his administration, his declarations being approved by the House by 417 against 67 votes. The Parliamentary Committee on general administration is, however, now engaged in preparing a Bill on the status of Civil Servants which when completed will probably mark a stage in the social evolution of France, in a socialistic sense. Whatever the reason may be there is no doubt that labour is entering a period of great discontent and unrest in France. So much is this the case that a number of people supposed to be competent observers declare that the general strike so often threatened in this country may occur sooner than is generally supposed. Serious disorders have occurred owing to a strike of the pearl button workers in the Mern district, (Department of Oise), numbering about 12,000 workers of both sexes. 22 villages and small townships were affected. Mern with 10 factories and Andeville with seven were the principal local centres of the industry and of the existing trouble. The residences of four of the factory owners were sacked and burned and further and more extensive acts of violence were threatened. The bone button workers were on the point of joining the movement and had they done so its seriousness would have been much increased. The Government however took the matter in hand and sent a force of Dragoons from Compeigne to patrol the villages inhabited by the workers. Finally the latter and their employers accepted the arbitration offered by the Perfect of the Oise department and an arrangement was effected which amounted to a great triumph for trade unionism, the employers agreeing to pay a uniform rate of wages throughout the Oise district. They also agree to a maximum ten hours a day and grant various technical facilities to the men. All strikers are to be reinstated. Labour troubles are also reported from where the men employed on some aluminium works demanded an increase of wages. On this being refused a tremendous uproar ensued in the mines and workshops. A lot of machinery was destroyed and a number of the strikers attempted to blow up the dynamate depot at the mines but were happily frustrated by the Police. The political outlook in France at the present moment presents some unsatisfactory aspects, owing to the increasing activity of the Radical-Socialist and the revolutionary parties as manifested in the extraordinary organization of the late postal strike and the lawless character of the strikes in other parts of the country. The recent debates in the Chamber of Deputies on the postal strike were plainly influenced almost exclusively by party passion and by the impatient desire increasingly manifested by a large section of the House to turn the present Government out. It also unfortunately happens that the fatigues of office are begining to tell upon M. Clemenceau's health which lately has become somewhat less robust.

TEH NEAR EASTERN QUESTION.

SUBMISSION OF SERVIA.

Now at last the maintenance of peace would appear to be assured—although it may not be a peace, certainly, of which sticklers for international morality or the faith of treaties can have any reason to be proud. But it is a relief at least to see the black shadow of impending war that hung over Europe pass away even temporarily. This qualification is necessary since what has happened during the last eight months consecrates nothing but the triumph of force—of might over right. It has been a sowing of dragons' teeth destined to bear a sinister crop, perhaps in the near future. In the negociations with Austria and Servia, which finally resulted in an understanding between Austria and Servia and the avoidance of war between them, Sir Edward Grey played a most important leading part. It was on March 30 that the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy and Germany in Belgrade presented at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the draft formula agreed upon by Great Britain and Austria and assented to by the other Powers. This was read to the Servian Foreign Minister together with an *aide-memoire* which recited the formula which the Servian Government was urged to accept and to transmit textually and without delay to the Austrian Government. The *aide-memoire* further emphasized the pacific intentions of Austria-Hungary as expressed by Baron von Aehrenthal to the Ambassadors at Vienna. The text of the formula itself is as follows:—"Servia recognises that her rights have not been affected by the accomplished fact that has taken place in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and declares that she will therefore conform to the decision that may be arrived at by the Powers in regard to Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. Yielding to the desire of the Great Powers, Servia undertakes from the present moment to abandon the attitude of protest and opposition which she has maintained regarding the annexation since last autumn, and now furthermore undertakes to change the course of her present policy towards Austria-Hungary, in order to remain henceforward with that Power on a neighbourly footing. Agreeably with these declarations and feeling confidence in Austria-Hungary's pacific intentions, Servia will reduce her army to what it was in the spring of 1908 as regards its organisation, its effective and its distribution. Servia will also disarm and disband her Volunteers and armed bands, and will prevent the formation of fresh irregular units on Servian territory." This declaration was formally handed by the Servian Minister to the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office at Vienna on April 1st, and with this act the Austro-Servian crisis may be regarded as terminated. It is to be noted, however, that while Servia is required to disarm, the Austro-Hungarian army, as we learn from Vienna, is to be maintained on the war footing to which it was lately raised. But although Baron von Aehrenthal has formally declared to the British, French, Russian and Italian Ambassadors that Austria-Hungary contemplated no attack against Servia if the latter agreed to disarm (as she now has done), yet the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister declined to give Servia the guarantee which she lately requested to this effect. In writing last week I noticed the extraordinary action of Germany in exercising pressure upon Russia to induce the latter, without apparently any consultation with the Powers with whom she had acted all through the Austro-Servian crisis, to declare that she recognised the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and thereby agreed to the abrogation of Article 25 of the Treaty of Berlin. In thus acting Germany went against the view held by the other Powers, including Russia herself, that a settlement between Austria-Hungary and Servia should precede and not follow the recognition by the Powers of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was also understood that the Austrian suggestions for the abrogation of Article 25 of the Berlin Treaty should be submitted subsequently to the Powers. It may be observed, in fact, that Great Britain, France and Italy regarded this formal abrogation with great distaste though preferring it to the dread alternative of a war in Central Europe and being moreover confronted with Turkey's acceptance of the annexation. Germany, whether for special reasons of her own or from the wish to make matters smooth for Austria, extorted recognition of the annexation from Russia, and in this respect Reuter is informed from St. Petersburg that M. Isvolsky at first kept from the Tsar Germany's suggestion for the solution of the crisis by the recognition of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. When he was obliged to communicate the suggestion, he advised against the acceptance of the German proposal; the Tsar, however, decided in the opposite sense. This of course tends to confirm the statement already made that the Kaiser had communicated direct with the Tsar in order to induce the latter to support the view of Germany and Austria, despite the strong feeling in Russia against any action of the Government tending to discourage the aspirations of the Southern Slavs. The German semi-official organs deny the statement that great pressure was exercised by Count Pourtales upon M. Izvolsky, even to the extent of threatening German and Austrian mobilization against Russia, and explain that the action taken by Germany was solely taken in order to deprive Servia of the excuse that she could not renounce her alleged rights because the Powers themselves had not consented to the annexation, and because, perhaps, she stilll entertained some lingering hope of Russian intervention in her favour. In taking this step at St. Petersburg, Germany did not perhaps anticipate that Baron von Aehrenthal would come to an understanding with Sir Edward Grey, a week later, upon the formula of renunciation to be presented by the Powers to Servia and to be submitted by the latter to Austria-Hungary. In any case, however, Germany has successfuily asserted her predominance in the European Council and her disregard of treaty stipulations which she may happen to find inconvenient. Things have changed since 1871 when the European Powers declined to admit Russia's claim to denounce *motu proprio* the Black Sea clauses of the Treaty of Paris and maintained that no international treaty could be revised without impartial examination and free discussion, this view being embodied in the Protocol signed by the Powers at the London Conference which declared it to be "an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can repudiate treaty engagements or modify treaty provisions, except with the consent of the contracting parties by mutual agreement." It was in virtue of this international compact that Russia submitted the treaty of San Stefano to the Congress of Berlin, 1877-78, and that the Conference of Constantinople in 1885 settled the question of the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria which had been effected in violation of the Berlin Treaty. It appeared at first as if the same precedent would apply in the case of Austria's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but as soon as Austria and Turkey came to an agreement and Germany had no longer to fear that Turkey might become embroiled in the conflict to the detriment of Germany's financial and economic interests in the Ottoman empire, then Germany openly sided with Austria and had no scruples about ignoring the Berlin Treaty. It would be unwise to attach too much credit to some recent reports of partial German mobilisation on the Russo-German frontier, but there is no doubt that both Germany and Austria-Hungary are from a military point of view, ready for all eventualities while Russia is well aware of her inability to face the risk of war with either of them—still less with both—at the present moment or for some time yet to come. The armies of France and Italy are reported to be in a fairly efficient state, but both countries loathe and dread the idea of war, while, as to Great Britain, it is known well enough that she could not spare a single battalion to help her friend France even at the greatest need. In the British Parliament, moreover, there is a growing party of Socialists, Labour men and Radicals who even in times of political crisis like the present fanatically maintain their views concerning naval and military reductions and to a certain extent are able to impose their views upon the Government which could not do very well without their votes.

These men have their counterparts in the French Socialists, extreme Radicals and anti-Militarists—all Utopists when not knaves and charlatans with intervalism and not nationalism for their creed.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

SOLDIERS AND THE YOUNG TURKS.

Many Murders.

HEAVY CARNAGE AT ADANA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The outbreak at Adana has been renewed. Sixty Armenians have already been killed. A Dragoman of the British Consulate and one of the German have been wounded.

The German Engineers on the Baghdad Railway have telegraphed to the Ambassador for protection, and the Grand Vizier has ordered that protection be given to them.

The British warships at Malta are ready to sail.

Enver Bey has arrived at Salonika. He assured the population of the ultimate success of their efforts to preserve the Constitution.

The French cruisers "Victor Hugo" and "Jules Michelot" have been ordered to Piræus.

The Sultan, attending the Selamik yesterday, was cheered. He reiterated his solemn assurance that he would uphold the Constitution.

Constantinople is returning to its normal condition. Business is improving, though the shopkeepers are panicky, in view of the reports of the advance of the Macedonian troops.

It is reported that the British Vice-Consul, Major Doughty-Wylie (who is well-known in Bombay), was wounded at Mersina.

Bulgaria has assured the Powers of her pacific intentions towards Turkey.

M. Zinovieff, the Russian Ambassador, has urged the Grand Vizier to come to a speedy settlement in the Bulgarian negotiations, with a view to the recognition of Bulgaria's independence.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Turkey is anxiously awaiting events. The Young Turks believe that the appearance of the Salonika troops in Constantinople will suffice to restore the predominance of the Committee of Union and Progress, but the people of Constantinople expect that the Ulema will easily persuade them to support the new regime.

The ugly feature of the situation is that soldiers in Constantinople are searching for and murdering the Young Turk officers. It is believed that many have already been killed.

The casualties caused by stray bullets in the firing on Tuesday and Wednesday in Constantinople amounted to 514 wounded and 17 killed.

The latest reports from Adana state that hundreds have been killed and many are homeless.

The British Vice-Consul, Major Doughty-Wyllie, had his arm broken in endeavouring to obtain a truce between the Moslems and the Armenians. Three hundred Moslems, armed with rifles, have left Adana for Tarsus.

The German guardship "Loreley" has been ordered to Mersina.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Glasgow, said that Turkey had assured Great Britain that she meant to adhere strictly to the Constitution.

Great Britain has noted the assurance with cordial satisfaction, and promised her strong sympathy. If, however, Turkey abandoned her policy of reform and a just administration, British sympathy would be entirely withdrawn.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Sixteen hundred Salonika infantry yesterday seized the fortifications of Hademkoi, close to Constantinople, the garrison having abandoned them during the night.

It is expected that 7,000 of the Committee's troops will arrive at Hademkoi to-day, including reinforcements from Adrianople, and that 20,000 will have assembled within a day or two. Resistance on the part ef the mutineers is not expected.

A Government mission—consisting of two Pashas, three Ulemas, and three Deputies—met the troops at Tchatalja, but their explanations were rejected.

Another deputation of twenty-five Deputies was sent to assure the troops that the constitution was being maintained.

A Council of Ministers consulted the British Embassy as to the advisability of the Chief Dragoman, Mr. Fitzmaurice, accompanying the second deputation to explain that the Powers were satisfied with the maintenance of the Constitution, but the idea was abandoned.

The public is most apprehensive of the startling changes and of a possible racial outbreak in the capital.

Telegrams from the military commandants and Moslem and Christian notables in the Rumelian provinces were read in the Chamber, threatening to march on Constantinople if the present Cabinet is not overthrown.

Adana is quiet.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that the British Vice-Consul at Alexandretta telegraphs that the place is in a very disturbed condition and requests that a war vessel may be sent.

Christians at Tarsus have been attacked and part of the town has been burned.

A British war vessel is proceeding to Mersina.

All political parties, committees and associations in Constantinople, irrespective of race or religion, have sunk differences and formed a Committee of Ottoman Union to defend fatherland and Constitution.

A PARTY of Mohmands recently committed a raid in Afghan territory. They started from Jarode in the Western part of the Mohmand country and entered the Kunar valley, north of Jellalabad. The Afghan villagers succeeded in driving them off, after a number of casualties had occurred on either side.

Two more crafts containing rails were upset in the Veraval harbour, the weather being squally.

THE EMPIRE'S NAVAL DEFENCE.

AUSTRALIA'S OFFER.

Huge Scheme.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Australia's offer is one of a series of proposals for Naval Defence submitted to the Admiralty, which will continue until 1913. The present agreement provides for the maintenance of a squadron on the Australian Station.

Australia will provide a force of destroyers for local defence, disciplined as the British Navy, but controlled by the Commonwealth.

Australia will borrow officers from Britain to train her force.

If the force leaves Australia, it will be under the command of the Imperial Commander of the Station. Furthermore, Australia will maintain a base for the use of the Imperial Navy.

FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Great Excitement at Glasgow.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

A crowd of sixty thousand at Glasgow yesterday demanded an extension of time to settle the Cup Tie. They rushed on to the field, tore up goal-posts and nets, set fire to and burned down the pay-boxes and barricades, and cut firemen's hose. Stones and knives were used and free fights were indulged in everywhere. Mounted police charged the crowd with batons and succeeded in preventing them from setting fire to the pavilion and stand.

Fifty persons were injured, most of them policemen, by stones and bottles.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

American Public Indignant.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The American public is becoming indignant in connection with the wheat corner. It is stated that legislation is probable with a view to the prevention of gambling in futures.

RESIGNATION OF SIR G. McCRAE.

Result of Bye-election in Edinburgh.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The bye-election in the Edinburgh East Division, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sir G. McCrae, who has accepted an administrative position, has resulted as follows :—

Mr. Gibson (Liberal)............4,527
Mr. Ford (Unionist)............4,069

The polling at the last General Election was :—

Sir G. McCrae, (L.)..............6,606
R. Dawson, (L. U.)..............2,432

THE KING'S TOUR.

Arrival at Genoa.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Queen and the Dowager Empress of Russia have joined King Edward in Paris.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have arrived at Genoa.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Serious Deficiencies.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

M. Doumer, Member of the French Parliamentary Committee at Toulon, confirms the serious deficiencies in the Navy, and says that the disclosures are calculated to arouse the public to the necessity of reorganising the Naval administration.

SALVAGE FROM THE "MAHRATTA."

LONDON, APRIL 17.

Nearly 1,800 bags of rice and much jute were salved from the "Mahratta" in a sound condition yesterday.

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL COMPANY.

Large Scheme.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has been formed under the auspices of the Burma Oil Company, with a capital of £2,000,000 sterling to search for and develop petroleum gas in Persia. The outlet of the Company's pipe-lines will be at the head of the Persian Gulf, under British control.

THE KAISER AT CORFU.

The Kaiser has arrived at Corfu.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT ADEN.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Mr. Roosevelt has left Aden.

IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 18.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s.s. "Caledonia" with the English Mails of the 9th instant left here for Bombay at 2 p.m., to-day.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE AMIR.

Proclamation Issued.

OFFICERS AT KABUL REPLACED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 17.

The Amir, according to reports received at Peshawar, was still at Jellalabad a week ago, the original orders regarding his departure on the 3rd instant having been cancelled. Constant communication is maintained with Kabul, two postal despatches being received daily. This service is maintained by means of 50 Sowars stationed at short stages along the road. Special measures have been taken in the Amir's kitchens at Kabul and Jellalabad to prevent any attempts at poisoning the food.

The following further particulars have reached the "Pioneer," regarding the measures taken after the discovery of the conspiracy.

In Kabul there are 30 persons in jail and some 60 others are under close observation.

Dr. Abdul Ghani, Moulvi Najab Ali and two other Punjabis remain under arrest.

A Proclamation has been issued, notifying that certain misguided people had conspired to overthrow the Government, but that their intentions were discovered and their designs frustrated.

All persons are enjoined to be of good behaviour under pain of severe punishment

According to a Native correspondent, the Proclamation contained a curious allusion to Bibi Halima and her son, Mahomed Umar Jan. It was said that rumour had connected these high personages with the plot, but there was no foundation for such a story and the people were forbidden to discuss the matter, pending enquiries that were being instituted. It may be noted, however, that Umar Jan had not been seen in public since the first arrests were made by the heir-apparent, Sardar Inayat Ullah Khan.

All Military Officers, whose relatives had been suspected of complicity in the conspiracy, are reported to have been transferred to Herat, other officers having been summoned from Kandahar to fill their places at Kabul.

Sardar Inayat Ullah seems to have acted with decision throughout.

At Jellalabad, the Amir arrested 18 of the principal conspirators, these being practically all Gholam Bacho's young Sardars, who belonged to his personal staff. Their ringleader is Aslam Khan, brother of the Amir.

Mahomed Ali Bigat, the present Governor of Laghman, and all the prisoners are to be sent under a strong escort to Kabul, where they will be tried next month.

The Amir is reported to have summoned to Kabul a number of leading Mullahs of Afghanistan, who will be consulted as to the punishment which should be enforced upon the conspirators, under Mahomedan law.

The correspondent does not make mention of wholesale executions, which were said to have taken place, both at Kabul and Jellalabad, and it would seem that the first reports were exaggerated. No doubt, the death penalty was inflicted upon certain persons, but the ringleaders were spared for the time being, with a view to extorting confessions from them and thus tracing out the ramifications of the plot.

ALLEGIANCE TO THE AMIR.

To be Instilled by Mullahs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 17.

It is stated that a Mullah of some standing is to be posted to each regiment of Cavalry and each battalion of Infantry in the Afghan Army. The duties of these selected priests will be not only to conduct religious service daily, but to impress upon the men by lessons from the Koran, and the allegiance which they owe to the Amir as their Sovereign ruler.

AGARPARA BOMB OUTRAGES.

Description of Second Bomb.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

News of a rather alarming character was wired yesterday to the Government Railway Police at Sealdah, that a live bomb had been found on the line near the Agarpara Station, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

It is believed that anarchists left the bomb on the metals in order to cause an explosion by a passing train, with a view to wreck it. Men of the Punitive Police Force were on duty near the scene of the discovery, but it is yet not known by whom the bomb was placed there. The whole matter is at present shrouded in mystery.

Some of the Government Railway Police of Sealdah left Calcutta yesterday and are proceeding with an investigation.

This bomb, in comparison with those previously used by anarchists on the Railway, is said to be manufactured with more scientific skill and finish. The outer case of the bomb consists of polished cocoanut shell, used in the manufacture of portable hookahs. The vent was sealed and a small circular piece of brass, which is believed to be either a cartridge or a detonator, was connected with dangerous materials.

SEQUEL TO MULTAN'S MURDER.

Inter-Tribal Feud.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD APRIL 17.

The death of the raider Multan, and the execution of certain members of his gang, is said to have caused a feud between the Sangu Khel Shinwaris and the Zakka Khel Afridis. The Sangu Khel allege that seven Shinwaris, who were captured when Multan was killed, were betrayed through information given by the Zakka Khel. The latter hold that they are in no way concerned in the matter, as Multan had been driven outside their limits before he ventured on the raid which cost him his life.

There will probably be bad blood between the two parties for some time to come, especially if the Sangu Khels carry out their threat of retaliatory measures.

WHEN the Madras High Court closes for the Vacation, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Wallis, Mr. Justice Miller, Mr. Justice Munro and Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair leave for England. Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim will be the Vacation Judge, and he will sit with Mr. Justice Benson to hear referred trials and other urgent Bench cases.

THE GUNTUR RIOT.

Fifty-Eight Persons Accused

RUMOURED CAUSE OF RIOT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 17.

In connection with the Guntur riot, on the 18th February last, the hearing of the cases will commence on the 26th instant, before Mr. Robertson, Head Assistant Magistrate, who will hold his Court at Guntur. The charge sheets have been filed by the Police against fifty-eight accused persons, all of whom are in the sub-jail there, on remand. The accused will be tried in three batches. There are over 200 witnesses for the preliminary enquiry by the Magistrate and the subsequent Sessions trial is expected to last for four months.

All the accused are charged with murder, by causing the death of a Police Constable and a Salt peon, the former of whom, it is charged was burnt alive and the latter beaten to death. The charge has, it is understood, been framed in this comprehensive fashion, as the deaths are said to have been caused in pursuance of a common design and as the result of repeated acts of violence resorted to, at different stages of the rioting, by various members of the mob. In addition, the accused are all charged with the less serious offences of rioting, being armed with deadly weapons, mischief by fire, etc.

There is apparently no truth in the rumour that the immediate cause of the riot was the shooting of a bull by the Police, or that any bull had been shot at all, on Maha Sivarathri day, which it was at first stated irritated the villages and put them in a state of frenzy. That such a rumour got abroad and spread like wild fire soon after the riot, is not suprising, for as is apparently not denied, the carcass of a bull was discovered on tho day in question, but this is reported to be that of a bull, which had been ailing, and had to be branded on the previous day and died early that morning. Possibly this fact was exaggerated as it gained circulation, until it was ultimately given out as the "causa causans" of the riot.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY.

Proposed for the Madras Presidency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

It is understood that the Madras Government have proposed to the Government of India, a scheme for the creation of a Department of Industry for the Madras Presidency. This Department, if sanctioned, would control the industrial institution in charge of the Education Department. It would also constitute a bureau of industrial information, have an Industrial museum attached to it and generally carry out the recommendations of the Ootacamund Conference.

THE KHYBER PASS.

Still Closed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

So far as can be ascertained, the position in the Khyber continues unchanged. The Pass has now been closed for a week to all Kafila traffic.

THE DEPORTEES.

Impending Prosecutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

The "Nayak," a vernacular paper, says that Kristo Kumar Mitra will be released next month and prosecuted under one or other of the Sedition Sections. Also that certain others recently deported, including Aswini Dutt, will be prosecuted in connection with the Alipore case.

BAY OF BENGAL FISHERIES.

Formation of a Company.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 17.

A Company is in process of formation to work the Bay of Bengal fisheries with the consent of Government. The proposed capital is £20,000, in £1 shares.

DASTARDLY MURDER.

Girl Strangled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 17.

The Rangoon Town and Burma Railway police are investigating the case in which a native girl of 18 years was outraged and strangled yesterday morning. When her body was found, by some coolies working on the Railway line near Ahlong station, it was still warm. A rope was tied round her neck and her mouth was gagged. The ornaments which the deceased was wearing were intact.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT DEHRA DUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 17.

Dekra Dun experienced a slight earthquake shock on Wednesday morning last, lasting three seconds.

THE NAIHATI RIOT.

Mill-hands Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

The Magistrate yesterday framed charges of rioting, assault and mischief against 14 mill-hands of the Naihati Jute Mills, who pleaded not guilty,

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FOR the Sind Political Conference, many Mahomedan delegates had come, but only one Mahomedan, Mir Ayub Khan, of Las Beyla, the nephew of the Sahib, attended. The rest kept away.

A MILITIA patrol came into conflict with a party of four men on Dande plain, near Miranshah, Tochi, last Wednesday. The Militia shot one man, who proves to be Salim Machi, of the Madda Khel, a notorious bad character. The other three men escaped carrying off a rifle.

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

Seistan Unaffected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 17.

The Nationalist movement in Persia does not, so far, seem to have spread to Seistan, where the Governor still rules in the name of the Shah. Local trade routes there are still safe.

CASE OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

Miss Kenyon Threatened.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

Two Bengalees, Anilkanto Pal and Gangadhar Ghattak, are under trial before the Magistrate of Balasore, for trespass and criminal intimidation of Miss Kenyon with a revolver.

It seems that, several months ago, they, along with Lalit Kumar Ganguli, who is undergoing a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment for the same offence, trespassed into Miss Kenyon's rooms and asked for a subscription to the Swadeshi Fund. On her ordering them out, they became indignant and threatened her with a revolver, which they had with them.

THIRTEENTH SIND SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

Nine Resolutions Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

The 13th Social Conference was held under the Presidency of Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, President of the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, who dilated upon the existence and abolition of social evils. Nine resolutions were passed and Rs. 1,000 subscribed for the purpose of publishing a book for girls. Owing to the organised opposition of the Conservative party, the resolution on widow marriage was dropped.

SECOND SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

Twenty-two Resolutions Passed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

A Karachi telegram to the "Statesman," reports that the Second Sind Provincial Conference was held at Hyderabad on the 10th, 11th, and 12th instant. Mr. Himatsing Gajsing, a leading Pleader of Sukkur, presided. Tweny-two resolutions were passed, most of them relating to local grievances.

THE BURMA RAILWAYS.

Acting Traffic Manager Reverts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 17.

Mr. N. N. Carnell, Acting Traffic Manager, Burma Railway Company, on severing his connection with this line, was given an enthusiastic send-off by all the Railway staff, in the Public Hall.

Mr. Carnell reverts to the Government Service, having been appointed Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, at Lahore, from which station he was originally posted to Burma, where his record of service has been for the good of the Company. His transfer has been generally regretted by the Company.

RAILWAY BETWEEN MYSORE AND HASSAN.

Survey Agreed to by Durbar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 17.

The Mysore Durbar has agreed to the survey of a metre gauze line between Mysore and Hassan, being undertaken by the agency of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, at a cost Rs. 32,000. The Agent has been requested to permit one or two Assistant Engineers of the Durbar to accompany the survey party, to enable them to gain some experience in the preparation of plans and estimates for Railway lines.

TRAVANCORE RIOT APPEALS.

Case Proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 17.

The Travancore riot appeals are now being heard in Trivandrum. A sensation was caused by M. Govinda Pillay, Vakil for five of the prisoners, who strongly commented on the action of the Sessions Judge in having, as he alleged, drawn incorrect and extraordinary conclusions on very extremely contradictory and unreliable evidence. To prove an "alibi" of one of his prisoners, a respectable merchant, he had cited Mr. N. Ramachandriar, B.A., B. L, Additional Judge, as a defence witness, but the Sessions Judge completely disbelieved such a respectable witness, without assigning any reasons. Mr. Justice Hunt remarked that Mr. Ramachandrier was a most upright Judge and his evidence could be well believed.

Yesterday, in the course of the hearing of the appeal, Mr. Ranganath Iyengar, defence Counsel, explained the manner of the identification of the accused by the prosecution witnesses, when giving evidence, and said it was opposed to all the accepted notions of law and procedure.

Mr. Justice Sankara Menon asked the Head Sirkar Vakil, in conclusion, how a conviction, based on such evidence, could stand. The case is proceeding.

SIR DANIEL and Lady Hamilton leave Calcutta to-day. They stay a few days in Bombay and leave for England by this week's mail steamer.

A PRESS communique issued here states :—A village, some ten miles from Tonk, was raided by a gang of badmashes on the night of the 15th instant. One of the inhabitants was killed.

INDIAN REFORMS.

"Breaching the Bureaucracy."

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE'S VIEWS.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE, in the course of an article in the April number of the "Blackwood," writes :—In India the scheme has been received with a great display of enthusiasm by the Hindu politicians. It is as well not to take this display too seriously. Naturally they regard the concessions as a triumph for themselves and for the Congress especially. They are to have majorities in the Provincial Councils ; they are almost certain to gain a seat in the Executive Council of the Governor-General, and in all the other Councils which may be extended or established. They had never dreamt in their wildest moments of getting all these concessions along with the institution of a system of popular election, which is only "popular" in so far as it hands over the interests of the peoples of India to the keeping of a small clique of "Nationalist" politicians. What more could have been done for them at present? or what could have been done to lead more surely to further concessions in the future? Already they are girding their loins for fresh action. It is idle to speak of these demonstrations as if they were the outcome of gratitude for a great national benefit, or to plume ourselves on a wonderful coup of brilliant and unselfish statesmanship. A cabman who expects a shilling may touch his hat if you give him half-a-crown. If he shall exhibit effusive joy, you will not proceed to thank God that you have a generous heart and an open hand.

There has been no such rejoicing amongst the Mahomedans. The leaders and the educated portion of their community have been much alarmed at the prospect of being subordinated to the majority. On this point, however, Lord Morley has been compelled to give way. An assurance has been given to them that they shall be allowad to from separate Mahomedan constituencies and to elect their own representatives—the number of whom is not to be based on merely numerical proportion. Next to the question of the methods of election, they attach importance to having a Mahomedan in the Governor-General's Council, if a Hindu is appointed. On this point the Secretary of State is firm. So also it is believed are the Mahomedan leaders. They place great, perhaps too much, value on it. They will not be satisfied and will not think themselves fairly dealt with unless they get it. We venture to think that in this matter Lord Morley has committed a grave mistake. The question has been raised gratuitously, for no one can allege that there are Indian gentlemen manifestly fitted to take a leading part in the Government of India standing about idle in the market-place. If an eminent Indian has risen, like his English confreres, through the ranks of the Civil Service and has shown himself fitted for this promotion, he ought undoubtedly to get it. But to appoint him mainly because of his birth and race is a perversion of the intention of the Proclamation which the Government desire to fulfil. Everything possible has been said by Lords Lansdowne, Curzon, and MacDonnell to warn the Secretary of State of the danger awaiting him. Even Mr. Gokhale, who does not labour under the disadvantage of being on the opposite side in home politics, and whose advice therefore may be looked upon with less suspicion, advocates the appointment of "two Indians to the Executive Council of the Viceroy." It would be wrong, for many reason, to appoint two. But why has Lord Morley created this dilemma?

POPULAR ELECTION IN INDIA.

The Secretary of State has no reason to complain of the general reception of his proposals by the House of Lords.

Nearly everyone connected, or who has been connected, with Indian administration, admits that as the country progresses and grows the Government must grow to meet it. It is only a question of degree. Because the child has grown out of the garb of babyhood we do not wish to make him ridiculous in a tail-coat and top hat. The critics in Parliament and out say, "Do not go too fast and too far." And chief amongst the matters in which it is thought that the present proposals go too fast and too far, is the scheme of popular election.

To those who know India as it is away from the influences of the Presidency towns, the notion of establishing popular elections in a large degree appears wildly Utopian. Hitherto certain constituencies, more or less artificial, perhaps, have been allowed to recommend candidates for the Legislative Councils, subject to nomination by the head of the Government. The present idea is to frame, in a manner as yet undefined, constituencies for different races, religions, and classes—such as landholders, Mahomedans, merchants and traders, and so on. These constituencies are to be free to elect whomsoever they choose, subject, it is presumed, to some rules of qualification or disqualification yet to be laid down.

It is urged that no form of popular election is suited to Indian conditions. Take the opinion of Lord Cromer, who is certainly not imbued with anti-democratic prejudices. On the second reading of the Bill (February 25) he said: "If they considered the immense diversity of race, religion, and language in India, and also the fact that they would be endeavouring to transplant to India a plant entirely of exotic growth and placing it in very uncongenial soil, he must confess, for his own part, that he should be very much surprised if the legislative experiment did succeed." That is the view of a foremost Liberal statesman, intimately acquainted with Oriental populations and sympathetic with Lord Morley's designs.

Lord Lansdowne, Lord Curzon, and others of comparatively recent Indian experience spoke in the same sense. Most men who know the conditions existing feel sure that any scheme of popular election that can be devised will place the power in the hands of a Hindu majority, a Brahmin majority, and in all likelihood a majority of aspiring lawyers. That is why the Mahomedans have been so active and strenuous, beyond their wont in political matters, in resisting the scheme propounded in the Secretary of State's despatch. Hitherto they have believed in the impartiality and strict justice of the British Government in India to protect the minorities, and they have abstained from embarrassing that Government by joining the agitators. When they realised that an autocratic Radical Secretary of State was forcing a scheme of popular election on India, they found it necessary to move. There are other minorities who have not the same power of cohesion who will be left to the mercy of the majority.

SOME WILL MAKE THEMSELVES HEARD.

Let it be remembered that the move about to be made goes much beyond anything hitherto ventured, in that it promises to give real power to the elected representatives. The prize offered is worth striving for. A clever, well-trained lawyer with an unofficial majority behind him, with power to obstruct the administration and worry its officers by questions and supplementary questions without limit, will be a man to be feared and conciliated. An Indian gentleman's dignity and self-respect depend much on the way he is treated by others. Lord Crewe sneers at the Lieutenant-Governor who may fail to manage his unofficial majority. Governors and Lieutenant-Governors may take care of themselves. But it is their subordinates, and especially their Indian subordinates, who will suffer as well as the Indian gentry. It may be anticipated, therefore, that seats in the Legislative Councils will be sought and fought for with far greater keenness than heretofore, and, that those best fitted for the struggle will win them. Unfortunately they are not the men whose success is likely to strengthen the British Government or to benefit the great bulk of the peoples of India. They, as Lord Curzon said in his forceful speech on February 24th, want "not representative government but good government, and look to the British officers for protection from the rapacious money-lender and landlord, from the local vakeel (attorney), and all the other sharks in human disguise which prey upon these unhappy people."

There are numerous and important classes which look upon the British Government, if not with affection, yet with a feeling of loyalty arising from a knowledge that under it they enjoy liberty, justice and protection in a measure which no other Power existing, or likely to exist, in India could ensure to them. The greater and less landowners, the substantial bankers and traders, and the peasant proprietors and tenants of land, come under this category. If the leaders of these classes will not come forward as candidates for seats under a system of popular election, the wisdom of introducing such a scheme may fairly be doubted. Men who have passed their lives, as the present writer has, in the service of India, in close touch with the people, have learnt that the best men will not expose themselves to the indignity, as it seems to them, of canvassing their inferiors for votes.

HYBRID PARLIAMENTS.

It will be said that new systems may be devised which will induce the best men to offer themselves for election, and will lessen the chances of their exclusion by professional politicians. No such system, it may be feared, has yet been invented. The Secretary of State favours electoral colleges. In the case of the Mahomedans this plan has been rejected. Most men of experience, including Sir Andrew Fraser, doubt its success in securing the due representation of any class. The Government of India hope to succeed by forming class constituencies, and leaving them to choose one of themselves. But no detailed plan for carrying out this scheme has been formed. It would, so far as can be judged, involve enormous labour in forming the constituencies, making up the registers, checking the returns, which would occupy the already over-worked district staff. And if it succeeded, it is plain from the evidence quoted above that it would only succeed because it was not election by the people.

In the end, probably, the ingenuity of the Hindu politicians would bring about much the same result as at present. They are almost the only men who eagerly desire to secure seats in the Councils.

It will be a serious blow to the stability of British rule and to the welfare of the multitudes in India who depend on it if these hybrid parliaments about to be established are filled with aspring lawyers who know English indeed, but know little or nothing of the people or their wants, and are out of sympathy with all except their own class. I have spoken of hybrid parliaments, and the term is deserved. The maximum number in each Council is to be fixed by law, varying from sixty in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General to thirty in the minor provinces. The majority in each Council, Lord Morley tells us, but this we think is not laid down in the Bill, is to be composed of persons not in the service of the Crown, who will be either chosen by popular election or nominated. The proportion to be elected is not fixed in the Bill, but is left to regulations to be made by the Government of India. We may be sure the proportion of elected members will be large. Mr. Gokhale, in his suggestive note, says they should be in a considerable majority, three-fourths in fact of the whole Council. The Councils are to have power to pass or reject legislative measures subject only to the veto of the President in the one case and to legislation by the Supreme Legislative Council in the other. They are to have power to more and carry resolutions as the House of Parliament has in this kingdom. They may discuss and move and resolute on the budget, although they cannot enforce their views on the Government. They are to have—but all details are left to rules—almost as much power in the matter of questions and supplementary questions as the British Parliament enjoys. Their term of office is to be fixed by statute. No provisions for dissolving them if they abuse their powers is provided. The unlucky Governor may find himself with a Council of which the majority may be animated by a spirit not only adverse to him, but disloyal to the King-Emperor. His time and that of his most important subordinates may be wasted. His best and most necessary projects obstructed: his most active and earnest officers harrassed and insulted by questions inspired by animosity or pure mischief. All sorts of ridiculous, perhaps, but also dangerous resolutions and bills may be moved and put forward. Nothing can be done. No change can be hoped for until the lapse of time shall have brought the term of office of the obstructionists to an end. The Government cannot resign and throw the responsibility on their opponents. The Governor may release himself by offering his resignation and ruining his career. If he holds on he may be told by a superior Under-Secretary that he has only his own incompetence to thank. Eight of these egregious institutions, endowed with great power but responsible only to their own consciences, are to be started immediately on their career. It will be said that all this is mere assumption. It is not to be imagined that all the non-official members, Hindus and Mahomedans, elected and nominated, will join hands to make the administration impossible.

CERTAINLY NOT AT FIRST.

The leaders at the Madras meeting of the Congress a few months ago warned their followers to be reasonable and well-behaved. Then they said we shall be given a majority in the Imperial Council also in a few years. It must be remembered that many of the prominent men desire to bring British rule in India to an end. It is certain that when it comes to a question of election, the Nationalists, of whose mind we have lately seen some glimpses, will win as they do in Ireland. The Government are seemingly unwilling to make the most open disloyalty a disqualification. It is evident that the influential Mr. Gokhale regards the Legislative Councils as a means of continually harassing the Government. In his note he provides for monthly sittings of not less than three days.

CLAUSE 3.

Reference has been made in the beginning of this paper to the amendment carried by a majority of the Lords for the omission of the third Clause of the Bill, which allowed the creation by Proclamation of Executive Councils in provinces now governed by Lieutenant-Governors. There is no doubt that Lord Morley means to restore this Clause in the other House—a proceeding both unfortunate and unnecessary. Whatever may be thought of the comparative merits of Government with a Council and a purely personal government, it cannot be said with any decent show of truth that the creation of Councils, where they do not exist, is of any urgent importance. On the other hand all the best authorities are on opinion that the introduction of Councils into the northern provinces of India or into Burma would be most disadvantageous to the administration. The Government of India, moreover, in their despatch of the 1st October 1908, did not ask for power to create new Councils. They only hinted that they might be required to assist Lieutenant-Governors to discharge the additional duties which the new constitution of the Legislative Councils might impose on them. They declared "it would be premature even to discuss the question until experience had been gained of the working of the new legislative bodies."

Under these circumstances the Lords were bound in prudence to cut out the Clause, as it is premature, to say the least to empower the Government to make a great change which had not been fully considered or even discussed. When the amendment was carried, Lord Morley telegraphed to the Government of India. He has not disclosed what he said to them. The substance of their reply he read to the House of Lords. It is an evasive and inconsistent answer. The question raised by Lord Lansdowne and others was this: What has occurred to cause the Government of India to press for or so desire powers to carry out a measure which six months ago they thought it premature to discuss? Their reply evades the point by referring back to 1905, when their opinion was adverse to the creation of Councils, and by saying that the constitutional changes now proposed have caused them to alter their views. But these changes were in view when they wrote in October 1908, and the question is, Why have they changed their opinions since that date? Even now they do not say more than this: "We are in favour of having the power proposed by Clause 3 in the Bill, and we should regret if the opportunity which presents itself of obtaining that power for us were to be lost;" and they add, "We are altogether opposed to the proposal which we understand has been put forward to create forthwith Councils in all the larger provinces, and we desire to make that point clear. We see no present necessity for a general change of this character, and, it should be made if it is to be made, only in the light of experience."

GOVERNMENT BY SUGGESTION.

This being so, the House of Lords were not inclined to go back from their decision, and Lord Morley did not press his motion to a division. If the power were given, it might be used next day by the Secretary of State. The Government of India cannot be trusted to stick to their guns. They have no stable opinions or convictions. They have eagerly accepted reforms which are very much the opposite of their own proposals. The general tenor of their scheme was cautious and conservative. They have embraced alterations which have made it radical and democratic. The Secretary of State says he has not pressed his views upon them. He has only "suggested." The power of suggestion on susceptible subjects is now an established fact; and it is preferable to believe that we have in this case an example of a well known psychological phen menon, than to suspect the Government of India of playing Polonius to the Secretary of State's Hamlet.

LORD MORLEY AND MR. GOKHALE.

It will be remarked that the Government of India refer to the proposal which they believe has been put forward to create Councils forthwith. It is pertinent to ask from what quarter this proposal has been made. It is to be found in two documents. One is Mr. Gokhale's note which he says he laid in September last before the Secretary of State. The other is the report of the Royal Commission upon decentralisation which was published last month. Both these authorities, as they may be called for shortness, agree in recommending the substitution of Governors appointed from England for Lieutenant-Governors and the creation of Councils, Mr. Gokhale says, of three or four members, of whom one or two are to be Indians; the Hobhouse Commission say of not less than four members, "which they add will permit of the strengthening of the administration by the inclusion of specially qualified natives of India." The ultimate object and the probable result of Clause 3 of the Bill are it seem to us, indicated by these quotations.

THE VAKILS ASSOCIATION.

Farewell to Mr. Justice Aikman.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 18.

A very elaborate farewell party was given last night to Mr. Justice Aikman, in the Khusru Bagh, Allahabad, by the Vakils Association. Unfortunately a tempestuous wind raged most of the evening and played sad havoc with the illuminations and indeed with all the arrangements for the entertainment of the guests. However, a large company of Europeans and Indians assembled and, despite the unfavourable weather, a very enjoyable evening was spent, the proceedings culminating in a fine fireworks display.

Mr. Justice Aikman retires from the High Court on Thursday next and leaves India by Saturday's Mail Steamer.

THE HON'BLE MR. SINHA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

The public dinner and entertainment to the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha, the Law member, at the Calcutta town hall, last night, was a very successful function.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sinha leaves for Simla on Tuesday evening.

CALCUTTA POLICE GRIEVANCES.

Memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 17.

The European sergeants of the Calcutta police presented a memorial to the Lieutenant-Governor, setting forth their grievances regarding the new scale of pay, which came into force from the 1st of this month.

OPIUM REVENUE.

Reaction Commenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

The inevitable reaction, in connection with the Opium revenue, has now commenced. The [illegible] ablished to-day of the first sale of Bengal opium this month, and of Malwa opium which passed duty last month, show a falling off, as compared with the estimate, of over 16 lakhs of rupees, and, as in last year's business, the falling off is pretty certain to increase.

CHARTRE'S CIRCUS.

The Maharaja's Patronage.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, APRIL 16.

Chatre's Circus continues to draw a goodly house daily. Last night the Maharaja and other high dignatories, including the Rani Saheb, were present when all the items were cleverly gone through.

The feats performed by the big Mysore tigers, being led by Miss Avda, were wonderful, whilst the acrobatic feats, during the double riding, were attractive. The exercises on the double flying trapeze excited applause.

Another performance will be given on Monday, under the patronage of the Maharaja and the Rani Saheb.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

A meeting of the National Association of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, for supplying female medical aid and instruction to the women of India, was held at Government House, Bombay, on Saturday last, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

Among those present were, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Shepperd, Mr. W. S. Millard, Mr. Bomanji. D. Petit, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Ruttonsi Mulji, Captain T. C. Lucas, and Dr. T. B. Nariman. The report of the Committee stated:—The committee were pleased to report another satisfactory year's work. His Excellency Sir George Clarke had assumed the presidency of the Bombay Branch. A Ladies' Sub-committee had been appointed. It had been decided that the funds of the District Branches should not be handed over to the Central Nursing Association. It further stated that a balance of Rs. 2,66,521 was at the disposal of the committee.

The report of the Training School for nurses in connection with the Cama Hospital, by Dr. A. M. Benson, showed that the increased period of training resulted in greater efficiency and that Miss Wasan, who was in charge of the nursing arrangements did excellent work throughout the year.

On the motion of Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, seconded by Mr. Ruttonsi Mulji, the report was adopted and the Executive Committee was re-appointed. A vote of thanks was accorded to his Excellency for presiding at the meeting.

A KHANDALA correspondent says:—H. H. the Gaekwad of Baroda and suite arrived there from Bombay in a motor car on the evening of the 15th inst. On arrival His Highness proceeded to the Khandala Hotel where they are likely to stay for some days in order to visit the celebrated Karli Caves and other places of interest. The weather there is very unsettled at present and it looks as if we were going to have some showers of rain shortly.

PART first of the Sind Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was opened by Rai Bahadur Hiranand Khemding in the absence of the Commissioner. Only the Sind exhibits were shown.

FARTHEST SOUTH.

Shackleton Antarctic Expedition.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

THE Nimrod, with the British Antarctic expedition on board, returned to Lyttelton on March 25. The leader Lieutenant Shackleton, in the course of an interview, gave the following report of the work of the expedition:—

"We started on the southern journey on 3rd November from Hut Point. We had previously laid out at Hut Point by man sledging and motor car the main bulk of our equipment, consisting of provisions for 91 days. Those were pemmican biscuits, cheese, chocolate, plasmon and small bottles of emergency oxol. We had also four sledges, four ponies, two tents and four one-man sleeping bags. The tents were made of light Willesden duck, and, including the poles, &c., weighed only 30 lbs. The sledges were 11 feet longs, each sledge weighing 60 lb. They were equipped with straps and a box for carrying oil and instruments. The instruments were a theodolite, prismatic compasses, cameras, thermometers and boiling point thermometers. The food of the four ponies was maize and a ration called maujoo. Our rations consisted of carrots, currants, sugar, plasmon and meat. We would have started before 3rd November from Hut Point, but that one of the ponies went lame while crossing the sea ice towards the point.

"We started then from Hut Point on 3rd November, while the supporting party were provisioned for fourteen days. They were to go nine day's with us, and return in five days, but owing to the soft snow and a four-days blizzard I sent them back on 7th November. We were then in a maze of crevasses off White Island, about thirty miles south of Hut Point. Joyce, who had been on the Discovery expedition, was in charge of the supporting party. When the supporting party left, the weather cleared for half an hour, and we got under weigh, when one of the ponies which was being led by Lieutenant Adams, suddenly got on to a hidden crack, and Adams went down to the middle with him in soft snow. Wild, who was going astern with the other sledge, saw the danger, and pulled the sledge along, enabling Adams to haul his pony out just where the crack opened into an apparently bottomless cavern. Another three or four feet and we would have lost Adams, the pony and half our provisions. We were going then on an apparently level plain, full of crevasses, which radiated in all directions. When the weather cleared we were able to see where these were. We camped for a day when the weather cleared.

THE MANCHURIAN PONIES.

In pitching camp the ponies have first to be tethered out, and for that purpose there is a wire made fast on to one sledge, then another sledge is brought up about 25 feet away, and the wire is stretched between two sledges. The ponies are tethered by the heels to the wire. The reason for this is that if we had ordinary tether they would bite through it and eat the rope. These Manchurian ponies prefer buckles and leather and each other's tails in preference to good ordinary food Quan, my pony, was particularly keen on these dainties. They get 10lbs. of food per day, and if they finish that and seem to want more we always give them a bit more. We then pitch our own tents, dig snow and put it on snow cloth around the tent. This keeps the tent from blowing away in blizzards. The harder it blows the more drift gets round and the more secure the tent. Then come meals. We had what we called hoosh. That was made with pemmican, emergency ration and powdered biscuit, and each man got a pannikin full. The pannikin would hold about a pint. All our food is calculated by Dr. Marshall, according to its food value and heat giving properties. The ration when we started was 32 ozs. of food a day. The sleeping bags were spread, and the men got inside them, clothes and all. I never took off my clothes for 126 days. While we had ponies we marched nine hours a day, from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., allowing one hour for lunch. It was always 8 or 8-30 p.m. before we got into bed, and we got up at 20 mimutes to 5 in the morning. It was daylight of course all the while. During this period we were going over wind swept snow, with wind furrows. We went on for about 15 days. We started in the morning, each man leading a pony, and taking turns of over an hour to break the trail. Every hour's work was hard both on man and horse, especially after the first 15 days, because the horses were sinking right up to their middles in soft snow. We were not working in snow shoes, but wore fur boots made of the skin of reindeer, with fur outside. It was monotonous work travelling. The men would travel about 12 or 15 feet apart for fear of accidents with sledge or ponies."

NEW MOUNTAINS.

In answer to further questions, Lieutenant Shackleton explained that the journey did not become particularly interesting until they began to sight new land. That was done about 22nd November. Then they saw new mountains stretching away to the south, beyond Mount Longstaff. They were separated from these by a broad expanse of plain. They had different depots. "One, depot 'A,'" he continued, had been laid out previously, and we reached that on 15th November, some days before we sighted the mountains. The depot was a mere spot on the great white plain. The next depot was made in latitude 81·4 south. That was to pick up on our way back. It was 88 miles from depot 'A.' There we shot the first pony, cut him up, and made a depot of oil biscuit and pony meat. We took on about 50 lbs. of pony meat to eke out our provisions. We saw at depot 'A' that to do any big journey, owing to the surface snow being so bad, we must reduce our daily ration of regular food, and supplement with horse meat. We started using horse meat about 23rd November. We were using up for ponies 40 lbs. of food per day, and when one was shot the man who had been leading him put on his own harness, and helped to pull the extra load given to another pony. The sledge that had been emptied was made into a depot mark. It was placed and up in the snow with a bamboo rod and black flag attached. On 22nd November we had sighted the new mountains and were still moving due south. On 28th November we shot another pony.

"Did you shoot them simply for food?" asked the interviewer.

"No;" not altogether, was the reply. "We were getting short of food for the ponies, and it was therefore necessary to decrease the number in order that the others might be kept on full rations. We always made a point of keeping the ponies on full rations, so that they never needed the whip. The ponies were doing spendid work, and we treated them as well as possible. The third pony was shot on 30th November. By this time the mountains had trended out to the south-east, and as our course was due south we decided to take advantage of any gap to ascend inland. From 22nd November to 30th November nothing particular occurred excepting that we had very thick weather, and the snow was getting softer all the time. Then we made a reconnaisance up a mountain about 3,000 feet high leaving the tent and the last pony in camp. From the top of the mountain we saw an apparently smooth glacier rising with a gentle gradient to what was apparently inland ice or a plateau. We at once decided to go up this glacier. We called the mountain Mount Hope, and the entrance between the mounts the Southern Gateway. The last pony we took with us.

ASCENT OF THE GLACIER.

"We started on 5th December to go up the glacier. Our general direction now was between south-west south south-west and at once we saw that we were not going to have such an easy time of it, because the apparently smooth glacier was simply honeycombed with crevasses. We managed to get the pony in on the rocks on 5th and 6th December. Of course we could not draw the sledges over the rocks, as that would tear the wooden runners on which they ran. We had to unload the sledges and relay them with a little equipment, one at a time. On that day we were all day doing 600 yards. That was the slowest travelling. Up to then we had been doing twelve to fifteen miles per day. On 7th December, one section of the party consisting of three men, went on ahead with one sledge, whilst Wild, leading the poney on the rocks, followed in our wake with the other sledge. We were looking out for crevasses and altering our course to avoid them. The object was to get a perfectly safe course for the pony. Suddenly we heard a shout during the afternoon from Wild, and on stopping and looking round we saw the sledge tilted, and Wild, with his arms and shoulders on the edge of a crevasse. He was sunk to the shoulders right on the edge of the crevasse, and was keeping himself up by the arms. No pony was to be seen. We at once went to his assistance, and found the pony had stepped on snow which hid a crevasse and had gone straight down. It had disappeared in an enormous chasm, snapping the swingletree, and thus saving both Wild and the sledge. There was no sound to be heard below, and Wild said all he felt was a sudden rush of wind, and then it was all over."

"From this time onwards," continued Lieutenant Shackleton, "we were crossing crevasses the whole time. The under-runners of the sledges suffered severely by the sharp ice tearing the wood. A sledge, to travel well on the snow surface such as we eventually met on the plateau, ought to be absolutely smooth, because the friction is so great. Ultimately we had only one whole runner, and that was worn on our last sledge. The runner on the other side had worn away almost from the middle, and pulling then became very arduous. We reached an altitude of 6,500 feet up the glacier about 19th December and there we thought we could see a plateau level ahead of us, so we depoted everything except food to carry us on and the necessary instruments for finding our position and the clothes we stood up in. We left our warm clothes behind, which, as it turned out, was unfortunate, for the plateau level was not reached until we had ascended to a height of 10,500 feet above sea level. From 9,000 feet upwards we met a constant blizzard. The wind was from the south, and was dead in our faces. The temperature was always below zero. Sometimes we had 60 deg. of frost.

DISCOVERY OF COAL.

"By this time we had reduced our daily ration of food to 20 ozs. per man, and in this climate, with the temperature and winds prevailing, coupled with the high altitudes, it was not sufficient to keep the necessary amount of heat in our bodies. All this time we were sighting new mountains. Lieutenant Adams was taking many times daily meteorological observations, and it was in latitude 85·5 South that Wild discovered, on going up a mountain to look at the plateau, seven distinct seams of coal. This was a most interesting discovery, as showing the Antarctic regions once had a very different climate. Dr. Marshall, who had charge of the surveying, had a very cold job. At every camp he was taking theodolite angles and putting in a great deal of time on this work. He also took all photographs on this journey. On 4th January we decided to risk leaving a depot on the plateau. We had no land then to take bearings by and had to trust to Providence to find our depot, with the help of guiding poles. These were made by all hands using one tent, and dividing the tent poles of the second tent for posts. On these poles we put flags made from provision bags. Thus lightened we pushed rapidly south till on 7th January we had reached latitude 88·5 south. The constant blizzard from south-south-east developed then into one of extreme violence, the wind travelling at the rate of 70 miles per hour.

"The temperature was down to 72 deg. of frost. This continued for 60 hours, and many times we had to take our feet out of the sleeping bags to have them restored to feeling after being frost bitten. We were very cramped in one little tent, four of us being in a tent made to accommodate three. By this time our food was getting very low, and when the blizzard was over we realised it would be impossible for us to continue sledging further south, both from lack of food and our diminished strength. Our body temperatures showed only 93 deg. We therefore decided to leave camp, and make a forced march to the south, taking food with us, and at 88 deg 23 min. we hoisted the Union Jack which her Majesty had given us in England before leaving.

THE RETURN JOURNEY.

"On our return journey we picked up our outward sledge tracks, and this was fortunate, because the blizzard had blown away the flags from the poles. After that with a sail on the sledge (the sail being improvised out of some floorcloths of the tent), we did marches daily, assisted by the wind, of distances ranging from 20 to 29 miles, crossing crevasses at full speed. We reached the upper glacier depot on 19th January. Travelling down the glacier was not so easy a job as we had expected. We had only left four days' food to carry us to the depot at the foot of the glacier, but owing to the crevasses rendered worse by the snow which covered them lower down our travelling was very slow. On the morning of 26th January we had finished all our food, our last meal consisting of boiled pony and maize. Seeing the absolute necessity of reaching the depot we tried to make forced marches, but owing to the deep snow and crevasses, we only succeeded by 2 a.m. on the 27th in covering 16 miles in 22 hours. We eventually reached within a mile of our depot on the afternoon of the 27th, and while some of us pitched camp Dr. Marshall went on and got some food, consisting of horse meat and biscuits, from the depot. Lieutenant Adams fell in his harness half an hour before we came to camp, but directly he had recovered a little he went on again pulling. After leaving the depot we soon got on to the ice barrier again, and reached Gresi depot on 3rd February. Wild during this time was suffering from dysentry, due to something being wrong with the horse meat. After leaving Gresi depot, the whole party was similarly affected, and for an entire day we were unable to leave camp at all.

MEAGRE DAILY RATION.

"Helped by strong southerly winds, we eventually reached Chinaman depot, having then no food remaining. At Chinaman depot we loaded horse meat, and digging down in the snow found the frozen blood of a horse. This we added to our stock of food, the daily ration now consisting of (for the whole day) one pannikin of half cooked horse meat, with blood, and four biscuits, two pannikins of tea, and half a spoonful of cocoa per man. We reached depot. 'A' with no food left. We reached Bluff depot helped by strong southerly winds on 3rd February. This depot was made by Joyce in January, and here for the second time since the middle of November we had a square meal. The other time was on Christmas day on the plateau, when we had a full feed, consisting of pemmican, pony and a small plum pudding weighing about half a pound. We boiled the plum pudding in cocoa water to save oil. Leaving Bluff depot, we made a forced march on the second day of 24 miles, as Dr. Marshall had a relapse of dysentery, and we were very anxious to get to the ship as early as possible. Though he was suffering greatly, he kept going in his harness all that day, the 27th. In the afternoon he was too ill to proceed, but though he wished to go on, he decided to be left in camp with Lieutenant Adams in charge, whilst Wild and I pushed on to the ship for relief.

BACK TO THE NIMROD.

"We reached Hut Point in a blizzard on the night of the 28th. On the morning of 1st March we heliographed the ship, which had been lying at shelter at Glacier Tongue. At 2 o'clock on the same afternoon, with a relief party of three men, we started back to pick up the rest of the party. We found Dr. Marshall much better, and eventually all arrived at Hut Point late on 3rd March. We burnt a flare, and the ship picked us up early on the 4th. During the morning we sailed north, and only just in time, for we were two days pushing through heavy new pancake ice. We tried to push to the westward, beyond Cape North, but were held up by heavy old pack ice, but not before we had found 45 miles of new coast, with mountains ranging from 5,000 to 7000 feet in height. After a boisterous passage we arrived at Half Moon Bay on 23rd March."

THE MAGNETIC POLE.

In answer to a question regarding the expedition attaining the magnetic pole, Lieutenant Shackleton said that this had been a very important part of the work, and was the most difficult one for those engaged in it. This party did 800 miles of relay work over sea ice. They hauled one sledge for a certain distance, and then returned and hauled up the other sledge, and they did this from 6th October to 15th December. Under the relay system every mile of ground had, of course, to be covered three times. The surface of the sea ice was very sticky with salt, and made sledge travelling exceedingly laborious. The party, in order to eke out its provisions, lived on seal and penguin meat. One of them, on tasting the seal oil in a blubber lamp, pronounced it excellent, and from that time on seal blubber was always part of the menu.

Proceeding, Lieutenant Shackleton stated:—"Mr. Mawson absolutely fixed the position of the south magnetic pole, which is a matter of great interest to science; and helps the forwarding of that branch of knowledge. It is a matter of great importance in all magnetic survey work. This party arrived at a point on the sea coast on a glacier 180 miles from the winter quarters with practically no provisions except a few biscuits. On arrival there were obtained seals and penguins. I had left instructions at the winter quarters that if they had not returned there by 1st February the ship was to search the coast for them. This seems a very simple thing to do, but one must realise that it was practically an unknown coast, with heavy pack ice extending out from it. Captain Evans had a most trying job manœuvring in the blizzards and through the pack while going up that coast to search for a black flag only about two feet wide. He went as far as Cape Washington and then keeping in shore again on his way south, searching every inlet and nook, arrived at the spot where the northern party had come to camp only 16 hours earlier. He sighted the tent, fired a double detonator, and the three men came rushing out. Mr. Mawson immediately fell down a crevasse, and was held up on a snow abutment 20 feet below. He was pulled out by the party from the ship, so that in a moment the gloomy prospect in front of them was changed, and they were in comfort."

DRIFTING ON AN ICE FLOE.

"Previously to picking up the northern party," continued Lieutenant Shackleton, "as the Nimrod was steaming across M'Murdo Sound on the 24th January, a heliograph was observed flashing in the western shore. Pushing through the broken pack ice, Captain Evans picked up the western party, consisting of Mr. Armytage, Sir Philip Brocklehurst and Mr. Priestley. This party had been exploring and doing geological work in the west. On 22nd January they were camped off Butter Point on the apparently fast ice. On waking up on the morning of the 23rd, they found the ice had broken up in the night, and they were drifting north on a floe. Fortunately the current set south that night, and at midnight one corner of the floe touched land ice, and in three minutes they had all their equipment across into safety. Immediately after, the floe went north to the open sea for good. Next day they observed the ship in the distance, 11 miles off, and heliographed to her.

"When the ship first arrived in M'Murdo Sound, on 5th January, Captain Evans despatched a party of four men, with Mr. M'Intosh in charge, to convey mails to Cape Royds over apparently fast ice. The same night two of the men returned to the ship, and Mr. M'Intosh, continuing the next day, found the ice breaking. By jumping from floe to floe they just managed to reach land with the mail bags in safety. After remaining nearly a week by Mount Bird they decided to push overland across the mountain to Cape Royds, 28 miles distant. They got into very much crevassed country, and Mr. M'Gilligan went down a crevasse, being hauled out by Mr. M'Intosh, who improvised a rope out of a belt and a bit of line. All the equipment was lost in this crevasse except a camera and a stick of chocolate. However, they pushed on, glissading down the ice slopes amongst the crevasses, and eventually reaching the vicinity of Cape Royds in a blizzard on the following day where they were found greatly exhausted by Mr. Day, who happened to have left the hut at the time. They were not aware that they were so close to the hut, and were walking round and round in a circle, trying to keep warm. Captain Evans with the Nimrod had arrived at Cape Royds on 6th March, and hearing that Mr. M'Intosh was not there, left at once in search. The Nimrod was caught in the pack, and subjected to severe pressure for ten days. Eventually she was extricated, and returned to Cape Royds.

THE ZOROASTRIAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Annual Prize-Distribution.

The annual prize-giving of the Zoroastrian Girls' Schools was held on Saturday last in a specially-erected shamiana in the Albless Bang, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Lady Mehta distributed the prizes.

It was stated in the course of the report that the number on the roll at the end of the year was 558, of which 70 were free pupils. The schools had been inspected by several ladies and gentlemen, who had expressed themselves highly satisfied with what they saw. The teaching staff, especially Bai Shirinbai Byramji Mehta and Bai Gulbai Dadabhai Ranina deserved the best thanks of the Committee for the very satisfactory results of the past year.

A very interesting programme of recitations, dialogues, action-songs, and drill was gone through by the girls, of which many of the items were loudly applauded.

Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Honorary Secretary, addressing the meeting, dwelt upon the system of instruction adopted in the schools. He said that the systems were Herbatian and kindergarten, which while putting the minimum of strain on the infant these minds imparted to them the maximum of knowledge. Great attention was paid to the training of the girls in the culinary art. But most important of all, they were taught to know the different properties of vegetables, which were much more beneficial to health than some artificial preparations. The schools had been making a very satisfactory progress and he appealed to the Parsee public for generous donations to the school funds.

Lady Mehta then gave away the prizes, including two purses to the two head-mistresses of the Chandanwadi and Fort schools.

Mr. James MacDonald, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lady Mehta, said that to do adequate justice to the task which had been entrusted to him he required the oraterical powers of a Sir Pheroseshah Mehta. Their best thanks were due to Lady Mehta for coming there that evening to distribute the prizes. He remembered being present at a prize-giving some forty years ago in Bombay, and being present here also this evening he could see that the progress of female education among the Parsees had been simply marvellous. The late Maneckji Cursetji and S.S. Bengali among others were the pioneers of female education among the Parsees, and their work had been so successfully continued by his friend Khan Bahadur Chichgar. The necessity of educating the girls the mothers of the future, in order that they might have a generation of good and useful citizens, had been recognized, and he was glad to find that the Parsees were paying so much attention to the education of their daughters. He concluded by asking the audience to pass the vote of thanks, with acclamation.

Mr. K. R. Cama seconded the motion, which was carried.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

DESTITUTE PILGRIMS.

The Begum of Bhopal Offers Relief.

A MEETING of the Hadj Committee was held in the Police Headquarters, Hornby Road, when a letter was read from Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, in which she offered to make an annual donation to the funds of any association that might be formed with the object of giving relief to destitute pilgrims.

After some discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, seconded by Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, that the Begum be informed that the Hadj Committee had been constituted to assist the pilgrims and to see to the repatriation of such as were stranded at Jeddah. The Committee, though at present engaged in minimising the hardships of the Hajis in other directions, would have soon to take up the question of destitute and stranded Hajis, and consequently would be in need of funds to carry out that aim. The Begum's present assurance, therefore, to give an annual donation towards that charitable object, was very opportune and had been received with satisfaction. The Committee sincerely hoped that Her Highness' noble example would be followed by all Mahomedans and the Mahomedan Chiefs and notables in particular. The Committee had resolved to constitute two funds—permanent and temporary. All contributions to the permanent fund would be vested with the Accountant-General and all donations given for the immediate use and relief of Hajis would rest with the Committee's treasurers. The income of the permanent fund and the temporary donations would be utilized by the Committee in accordance with the wishes of the donors.

It was further resolved to inform the Begum that, while fully sympathising with Her Highness' desire to discourage destitute pilgrims from proceeding to the Hadj, the Committee felt it would not be justified in assuming the responsibility of suggesting any active steps to be taken or of tendering any advice to the Mussalman community on such a grave and delicate religious question. The Committee, however, hoped that the Mussalman public would themselves realise the advantages and benefits of Her Highness' suggestion on that point.

THE body of Mr. Clarence Shields, a young Customs Preventive Officer, who had disappeared mysteriously since Thursday morning last, was found in the River Hooghly, but how he came to be drowned is unknown. An inquiry is in progress.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY, the 17th instant, was a somewhat peculiar day, so far as weather conditions were concerned. Early in the afternoon there was a light breeze from the South-West, a very light breeze indeed, giving every indication of a poor sailing day. After the various classes had started, however, the breeze freshened and the course had not to be cut short. The usual handicap races were sailed for each class, but the principal interest of the day lay in the fact that all the yachts were sailing the same course, and, in addition to their class handicaps, were combined in a joint race for the Town Cup. The C class with eight starters got away at 3-30 p.m., the order over the line being Curlew, Lapwing, Maud, Clutha, Jean, Tomtit, Coralie, Anna,—one minute, seven seconds between first and last. At 3-45 Mannikin, Pixie, Peewit, Trixie, the representatives of B class, got away. The order was as given, the first two yachts crossing together just after gun-fire.

At 4 p.m. Turquoise and Melody of the A class got away. The course was North Karanja, Committee Vessel, South Karanja, and Committee Vessel. With the South-West breeze and slack water the yachts did good time up to North Karanja Buoy, but, after rounding, the flood had set in and it was a case of leg and leg back to Committee Vessel. The Clutha was first round with a good lead—at 4-58-6 and trimmed to perfection and in her best form she started off for her long peg to South Karanja. Tomtit was next—1 minute 59 seconds behind—and then came Pixie. Unfortunately the latter did not allow sufficiently for the strong tide, and fell gently across the mooring buoy of the Committee Vessel and then retired from the race. Trixie came next in good form, then Coralie and Mannikin. Lapwing had to come about on the starboard tack almost under the nose of the Committee Vessel, putting Maud about in turn. After this pair came Curlew, which however gave up and went to her moorings. Then Peewit followed by Jean. Turquoise could make nothing of the weather conditions which were not at all suited to her taste, and gave up at the Committee Vessel, while Anna showed that she is not yet up to racing form. On the close fetch down to South Karanja Buoy the Clutha still kept her lead, rounding at 5-47-46 Melody had picked up on the rest of the fleet and rounded at 5-49 46 Tomtit was third at 5-54-27—next Trixie, Mannkin, Coralie, Maud, Lapwing. Peewit and Jean struggled bravely to make the Mark, and were still struggling whom the shades of evening blotted them out of sight. Melody romped in from South Karanja, finishing round the Committee Vessel at 6-18-45 before the last of the fleet had got round South Karanja. Clutha finished next at 6-24-44 saving her time on the Melody by one minute and one second. Trixie came in nest at 6-26-22. Tomtit came up next but tried to frighten a cotton boat—which not being as handy as a Tomtit on her helm was unable—if willing—to get out of the way. Eventually Tomtit did a gybe and just got clear. Mannikin came in next, then Coralie, Maud, and Lapwing.

The Clutha's performance was a most excellent one and her owner is to be congratulated on winning the Town Cup after a race well sailed with very sound judgment.

On corrected times, the result of the Mixed Handicap was a C class yacht first, an A class second, and a B class third, with but 2 minutes 30 seconds between them. The results in the class handicaps are given below.

The Ships' Boat Race brought out six starters, the order over the line being Hardinge's No. III Cutter, Hyacinth's I. Pinnace, Dalhousie's 27-foot Whaler. Hardinge's I Cutter, Hardinge's II Cutter, Proserpine's 28-foot Cutter. The last two boats were a very long way behind at the start, the range from first to last being 10 minutes 15 seconds. The course was Suoth Karanja, Sunk Runk, Mark Buoy and home. The Hardinge III Cutter gave up after rounding Sunk Rock and the other boats all gave up at intervals, none of them being able to fiinish the course.

SHIPS' BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Course No. 38 = 10·16 miles. Wind S.-W. Strength, Light.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
28-ftCutterI.	Scr	R.I.M.S.Hardinge.	Did not finish in time limit.	
28-ftCutterII.	Scr	do.		
28-ftCutterIII	Scr	do.		
27-ftWhaler	18 42	R.I.M.S.Dalhousie		
28-ftCutter.	20 24	H.M.S. Proserpine		

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Course No. 12 = 11·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Clutha, 2nd Prize won by Tomtit and 3rd Prize won by Coralie. Wind, S.-W. Strength, light. Time-limit—7 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
		Start at 3-30.		
Tomtit ...	Scr	Capt H Gloster..	6 30 49	3 0 49
Coralie ...	3 44	Col H Mead ...	6 40 22	3 6 38
Maud	1 52	Officers, R E ...	6 54 27	3 22 35
Clutha ...	6 32	J J Welch ...	6 24 44	2 48 12
Lapwing...	2 48	C N Moberly......	7 2 54	3 30 6
Valkyrie...	14 0	R Walker ...	Did not start.	
Curlew ...	6 32	C A Wordsworth	Gave up.	
Jean	14 56	B C Reade......	Not timed.	
Anna	Scr	Officers, H.M's. Mint.	Gave up.	

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-45 p.m.

Course No. 12 = 11·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Trixie. Mannikin saves entrance fee. Wind, S.-W. Strength, light. Time-limit—7 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
		Start at 3-45.		
Trixie	4 40	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt	6 26 22	2 36 42
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall.	Gave up.	
Mannikin...	8 24	Officers, R. A. ...	6 34 34	2 41 10
Peewit ...	13 4	Duncan Fraser...	Not timed.	

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 4 p.m.

Course No. 12 = 11·2 miles. 1st Prize won by Melody. Wind S.-W. Strength, light. Time-limit—7 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Turquoise..	13 4	J. W. Stokes & W. Darling...	Gave up.	
Melody ...	14 56	J.B.K. Macbeth	6 18 45	2 3 49
Eileen IV...	Scr	R. W. Fisher...	Did not start.	

A. B. and C. CLASSES HANDICAP RACE for the Town Cup.

Course No. 12 = 11·2 miles. Cup won by Clutha. Wind, S.-W. Strength, light. Time-limit—7 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
		Start at 4 p.m.		
Turquoise..	13 4	I.W. Stokes and W. Darling...	Gave up.	
Melody......	14 56	J.B.K. Macbeth.	6 18 45	2 3 49
Eileen.......	Scr	R W Fisher......	Did not start.	
		Start at 3-45		
Trixie......	36 24	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt...	6 26 22	2 4 58
Pixie	31 44	E Y Watson & J E Aspinwall	Gave up.	
Mannikin...	40 8	Officers R A...	6 34 34	2 9 26
Peewit	44 48	Duncan Fraser..	Not timed.	
		Start at 3-30		
Tomtit	45 44	Capt H Gloster.	6 30 49	2 15 5
Coralie	49 28	Col H Mead	6 40 22	2 20 54
Maud	47 36	Officers, R E......	6 54 27	2 36 51
Clutha	52 16	J J Welch	6 24 44	2 2 28
Lapwing ...	48 32	C N Moberly ...	7 2 54	2 44 22
Valkyrie ...	59 44	R Walker	Did not start.	
Curlew......	52 16	C A Wordsworth	Gave up.	
Anna	45 44	Officers H M's Mint.........	do	
Jean.........	60 40	B C Reade......	Not timed.	

BISHOP WHITEHEAD is better and proceeds from Coonoor to Ootacamund to-day, Monday.

AN estimate for the survey of a line of railway from Rajahmundry to Sinorcha and an allotment of funds for expenditure on it during the current financial year has been sanctioned by the Railway Board. The line, besides improving communications between Rajahmundry and Bhadrachellam Taluq, will traverse a country believed to be rich in coal, iron ore and other minerals.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

In the first round on the Aga Khan Hockey tournament it has been arranged that the matches shall be played on the following dates and grounds.

19th April:—Y.M.C.A. vs. Mahomedan H. C. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.
19th April:—14th Hussars vs. Parsi Pioneers, "A" Marine Lines.
20th April:—Queen's Regt. vs. Parsi Pioneers, "B" Gymkhana Ground.
20th April:—13th R. F. A. vs. Cheshire Regt. Marine Lines.
21st April:—Secunderabad Combined H. C. vs. Empire H. C. Gymkhana Ground.
21st April:—Hindu Gymkhana vs. Pioneers, "A" Marine Lines.
22nd April:—International H. C. vs. Elphinstone College, Gymkhana Ground.
22nd April:—Bombay Gymkhana vs. Casuals, Marine Lines.
23rd April:—Union H.C., vs. Poona Sircari, Gymkhana Ground.
23rd April:—Wing, 1st Gloucesters vs. R. G. A. (Colaba) Marine Lines.
24th April:—Indo-Portuguese H.C. vs. Gloucester Regiment. Marine Lines.
24th April:—Education Society Old Boys vs. All Blacks, Gymkhana Ground.
25th April:—Presidency H.C. vs. G. I. P. R. Traffic. Gymkhana Ground.
25th April:—Grant Medical vs. Pioneers "B." Marine Lines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 17.

In connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament in Bombay the Northamptons played the Lincolns locally on the Gymkhana ground to-day. It was a very fast game from beginning to end, and the Northamptons had much the better of it all through. Ten minutes after the start the Northamptons scored and in the second half they placed a second goal to their credit. The Lincolns did all they could to prevent the Northamptons scoring for the third time, and succeeded. When time was up, the Northamptons had won the game by 2 goals to love.

Murree Brewery Tournament.

THE FINALS.

WIN FOR S. W. BORDERERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, APRIL 17.

In the Murree Brewery Hockey tournament finals, which were played off to-day, the South Wales Borderers won by 2 goals to No. 5 Mountain Battery's 1 goal.

If was a splendid game from start to finish. The Murree Brewery were "At Home" on the Gymkhana grounds, and there was a large and fashionable gathering to witness the play.

CHESS.

The All-India Championship.

PRELIMINARY COMPETITION.

THE All-India Championship Chess Tournament opened at Green's Restaurant on Saturday. Twenty Bombay players engaged in the first section which will last until May 7. Each player plays against each of the other and the six best will qualify to play against up-country entrants for the Championship. Saturday's results were:—

P. P. Greve beat H. E. Bamji,
D. W. Innes beat R. B. Gazdar.
S. B. Joshi beat K. H. Vaidya.
N. H. Karanji and G. F. Pollard drew.
R. D. Unwalla beat N. M. Patwardhan.
E. H. Waterfield beat S. P. Pavri.
V. Ratansi beat A. S. Taraporewalla.
Dr. H. N. Seervai beat A. G. Sathe.

LEOPOLD MILLS.

Disastrous Year for the Company.

THE twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company was held on Saturday at the registered office of the Company No. 1. Forbes Street Fort, Bombay. Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, Chairman of the board of directer's Presided.

The audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to the 31st December 1908 showed a loss of Rs. 97,031-13-7.

The report stated:—The past year has proved very disastrous to the Company, and the board, whilst much regretting the unsatisfactory figures disclosed—figures which have been the subject of special analysis—are also much concerned for the future. It will be observed that the principal items of expenditure (Cotton, Coal, Stores and Labour) are all much below the figures of the previous year, but this is accounted for by the fact that the Mill was closed for one-third of the year. In the month of June last we had great labour difficulties, the Mill Manager was seriously assaulted and injured. Several of the work people were prosecuted and punished—but our troubles continued; ultimately your directors were forced on this account and the state of trade, to close the Mill altogether on the 7th October, it remained closed until the end of the year. Your directors have delayed the issue of this report as they wished to analyse carefully the result of the year's working—a great proportion of the loss is on account of the realisation of the unsold stock carried over from 1907 and also due to the unsatisfactory working owing to the labour troubles. The mill re-opened on 1st January; up to date we have had no further trouble with our labour nor do we expect any now; we hope and trust the difficulties experienced in the past year are over. The machinery has been kept in an efficient state of repair and is in good order.

The Company's premises, including machinery, stores, cotton and yarn therein, together with the cotton stored in godowns are fully insured for Rs. 11,63,700. Since their last report, the directors have had to lament the death of their esteemed friend and colleague Mr. David Gostling, in whom your directors have lost a colleague who was of great assistance to the Board.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed as recommended by the directors. Messrs Arthur C. Payne and E. T. Lambert who retired by rotation were re-elected directors. Messrs Conforth and Mistri were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the meeting.

SIGNOR MASCARELLO'S CONCERT.

Signor Mascarello who has in the past given such pleasure with his orchestra to visitors to the Taj Mahal and Green's Restaurant gave a farewell concert last night at the latter place before a large and deservedly appreciative audience. The programme was admirably selected and the orchestra spared no pains to give the fullest value to the various items. Amongst these were Michiel's delightful Czardas Royale and Gounod's "Ave Maria," while Signor Mori's rendering of Handel's Largo was received with much favour. Most applause however was given to two items from the pen of Signor Mascarello himself, the first a valse "Sentimental" which should find favour in many a ball-room, and the other a dainty Polka de Salon "Adieu Bombay" which, apart from its intrinsic merits which deserve emphasis, must appeal to all who look back to happy and sorrowful days in the "Land of regrets." Signor Mascarello who studied the violin in Venice was for some years a member of the orchestra at Covent Garden, and has filled a niche in the daily life of Bombay from which he will be distinctly missed.

Mr. Parlett, I. C. S., has been officially confirmed in his appointment to succeed Mr. Justice Irwin, proceeding on leave, as a Puisne Judge of the Lower Burma Chief Court.

THE NAVAL SCARE.

"Dreadnought" from Australia.

ADMIRAL Sir Day Hort Bosanquet (Governor of South Australia), on being interviewed on his arrival in Australia, said:—"I don't think Great Britain need have any fear of German competition. Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. McKenna have distinctly and repeatedly stated that they would not allow the British navy to fall behind. In fact, Mr. Asquith has said the Government this year provided in the Estimates for four "Dreadnoughts," but if necessary, five more would be built. I am sure the present Government will do all that is necessary to protect the Empire. Of course, the Admiralty has a more accurate knowledge of the true state of affairs than anyone else, and it is my firm belief that there is not much foundation for all these alarmist reports. No doubt it will be found necessary to keep the ship-building programme well up to the standard. It may also be found necessary, on account of foreign naval construction to build further "Dreadnoughts." Germany is a very rich nation, and doubtless feels that further expansion is impossible without naval supremacy."

DISSATISFACTION WITH FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Melbourne, March 25.

At the "Dreadnought" meeting in the Melbourne Town Hall last night, the first resolution was entrusted to Senator Sir Robert Best, who moved—"That this meeting views with the utmost concern the recent declarations in the Imperial Parliament, showing that the naval supremacy of Great Britain is seriously imperilled, as it recognises that the command of the sea is absolutely essential to the integrity of Empire and the safety of its oversea dominions." The Premier (Mr. Murray) seconded the motion, which was carried amid loud cheering.

Mr. W. H. Irvine, M. H. R., moved—"That this meeting most strongly urges upon the Commonwealth Government the importance of at once reconsidering its announced decision with the view to the immediate offering of a "Dreadnought" battleship to the Empire on behalf of the people of Australia."

Dr. Carty Salmon, M.P., and the State Treasurer (Mr. Watt) supported the resolution, which was carried with great enthusiasm.

ENTHUSIASM IN SYDNEY.

Sydney, March 25.

At the immense patriotic meeting in Sydney Town Hall to-night the speakers were the Lord Mayor, G. H. Reid, M.H.R., Mr. J. Cook, M.H.R., Mr. E. W. O'Sullivan, and others. The following motions were carried:—

"That, in the opinion of this meeting of citizens glorying in the traditions of the British race, of which they are a part, the time has arrived for the Commonwealth to take an active share in the naval defence of the Empire."

"That, in view of the expressed determination of Great Britain's rivals to challenge her naval supremacy, Australia should present a "Dreadnought" to the British navy, as an immediate expression of her invincible resolve to stand by the mother country and take her place in the Empire's fighting line."

"That an advisory committee be formed, with power to add to their number, to carry into effect the above resolutions, and a fund be now opened to be called 'The Lord Mayor's Fund,' to which contributions towards the cost of a "Dreadnought" can be paid."

TASMANIA ANSWERS THE CALL.

Hobart, March 25.

The Town Hall was crowded to-night by a demonstrative audience to listen to patriotic speeches by leading citizens and pass resolutions in favor of the proposal to present a "Dreadnought to England."

The Attorney-General moved—"That in the opinion of this meeting the integrity of the British Empire and the full development of its oversea dominions depend upon Great Britain's supremacy at sea."

Sir N. E. Lewis moved—"That recognising that under the protection of the navy of the motherland the people of the States of Australia enjoy the blessings of peace and security from aggression, this meeting supports the proposal that the Commonwealth should present a "Dreadnought" to Imperial Government, and is of opinion that Tasmania will readily and gratefully contribute its share to cost of any expenditure involved."

Both resolutions were carried amidst prolonged cheering, and ordered to be sent to the Prime Minister. The proceedings closed with the singing of the national anthem and three cheers for the King.

PREMIERS ON NAVAL SUBSIDY.

Melbourne, March 28.

The Premier (Mr. Murray) thinks the suggestion of Mr. Wade Premier of New South Wales) that the naval subsidy to the Imperial Government should be increased from £200,000 to £500,000 a year, is entitled to earnest consideration. He added that the idea of the New South Wales Government was that the increase should be made for 20 years.

AN EDUCATIONAL VIEW.

Speaking at the reopening of the Violet Town State school on Saturday, the Director of Education (Mr. Tate) said while they were talking of presenting a "Dreadnought" to the mother country one of the greatest questions now agitating the minds of all nations was the school power, as the foundatin of the sea power. If Germany had not been wise during the last century in organising her school power she would not be in a position to build the formidable navy she how possessed, and if Great Britain had awakened to the value of training her masses by organised technical education, she would not have lost to Germany and America many of her markets. Sea power in the last resort rested on school power.

Perth, March 26.

The Perth Town Hall was packed to the doors last evening, when the public meeting convened by the Mayor, was held to consider the proposal that the Commonwealth should give to the British nation an indication of Australia's practical support in the present naval crisis. Among those on the platform were the Acting Premier (Mr. Gregory) and the State Ministers. Sir John Forrest and Senator Lynch. From the outset it was apparent that a strongly organised section were opposed to the objects of the meeting, which eventually degenerated into one of the worst fiascos in the history of public meeting, in Perth. All the speeches for and against the main proposition were strongly Imperial, but the commotion was caused by a diversity of opinion on as to how the Imperial sentiment should be evinced.

Sir John Forrest proposed the main resolution as follows:—"That this public meeting of citizens of Perth recognising the gravity of the feeling that has been aroused throughout the Empire in regard to the adequacy of the navy and the proposals of the Imperiol Government for the future, hereby resolves that the Federal Government be requested immediately to inform the home authorities that the people of Australia are prepared to make every necessary sacrifice to maintain the unquestioned supremacy of the motherland on the seas.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Murphy (Mayor of Fremantle) and carried.

PEACE SOCIETY'S VIEW.

Sydney, March 29.

The Peace Society to-night passed a resolution, on the motion of Mr. W. A. Holman, deploring the present state of public excitement with regard to the British and German navies, and while regretting the misplaced generating of certian citizens desired to support the Prime Minister in so far as he refused to involve the people of the Commonwealth in the building and equipment of "Dreadnoughts" for Great Britain.

Mr. Aldiss, a New Zealander, said the British race was the most mongrel race on earth and to that might be ascribed its success.

A JOINT OFFER.

Melbourne, March 30.

As the result of a conference by telephone this afternoon between the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria, the Governments of these two States have agreed to inform the Prime Minister that they are prepared to offer "Dreadnought" to the Imperial Government and pay their share on a per capita basis. This decision was forwarded by telegraph to Mr. Fisher at Gympie during the afternoon, in anticipation that it would reach him before the delivery of his policy speech in the evening.

NEW ZEALAND'S ACTION.

Wellington, March 30.

Mr. T. E. Taylor, M. P., sent the following cable message to-day to the Prime Minister of Great Britain—"Cabinets offer of a "Dreadnought" made without consultation of Parliament or people. There is an increasing feeling that the offer was unconstitutional and an unfortunate interference in British party politics. Believe Parliament would gladly increase naval subsidy."

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

OUTPUT OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

THE "MORNING POST OF INDIA":—It is generally supposed, and certainly such has been our own impression, that the output of graduates from the Indian Universities is much in excess of the number for whom there is employment; and indeed it is very common for persons who write about the social and political condition of India to treat this supposition as if it were a demonstrated fact and to build upon it the theory that the presence in the country of a large body of graduates seeking employment and finding none is the cause of disorders in the State. The Director-General of Education gives a decided negative to this proposition and advances figures in support of his views. He tells as that the total annual output from all the Universitses in India has only once exceeded 2,000.

WIRE GAUZE VS. MOSQUITOES.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The "mosquito-brigade." after all, can effect very little. If Calcutta, for instance, is to be freed of mosquitoes it is not only necessary to put a thin layer of oil over a few tanks in the city but to destroy the jungle all round for many miles. And what is true of Calcutta is even more true of a tea-garden or factory surrounded by a jungle or swamps. What is the use of filling up a depression of stagnant water here and there and collecting broken bottles and tins in which water may lodge, when the mosquitoes, which can travel many miles with the wind, swarm in by millions from outside? Wire gauze, at least, keeps the mosquitoes outside the houses. It has come to be considered an essential to life in West Africa, and is insisted upon in the Isthumus of Panama, where the work of excavating the great Canal could hardly be carried on without some effective prophylactic against malaria.

TEA AND ITS TAXES.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The chief questions of the hour from the point of view of tea planters are connected with the taxation of their staple, both in the United Kingdom and America; and the recently telegraphed news that both tea and coffee have been definitely placed on the free list in the latter country will be heartly welcomed in planting circles in this country. If a duty had been impossed on Ceylon tea entering the United States, many in India would have considered it just retribution for the way in which all teas which enter that island are taxed; but whatever the policy they eventually decided upon, it was certain that the Americans would make no such differentiation. For the present, therefore, there seems more real cause for alarm for the future of British-grown tea in the United Kingdom than in America. . . . . . It seems doubtful, whether tea and coffee in the United States, even though they appear to have escaped for the present, will remain on the free list for very long.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

THE "MADRAS STANDARD":—We are afraid that the East Indian Association will defeat its own object. Indian young men will surely have nothing to do with an Association the object of which in regard to its suddenly-developed zeal for them is distinctly and manifestly political and which begins by condemning the elders and seniors who have sent them to England, who maintain them in that country and to whom and to their protection they will have to return after their short sojourn in that land. If the East India Association and other Associations of the kind continue to do this sort of work the Congress Committee in England will, we hope, provide the necessary counterpoise and demolish their fine-spun theories.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

Rain has fallen in North-east India, along the west coast of the Bay and in the South of the Peninsula, the chief amounts being:—Tezpur, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Mymensing and Jalpaiguri, half an inch; Dhubri, three-quarters; False Point, one; Cuttack and Gopalpur, half; Chanda, one; Salem, half; and Mysore, one.

A depression has formed over the Punjab, which will very likely give rain in Simla and the Mussorie hills and plains of the North-west of the United Provinces. In Punjab dust-storms with few thunder-storms are likely to result.

Air is much damper than usual in Gujarat, Rajputana and the Central parts of the country. Temperature is considerably below normal in the Central Provinces and North-east India.

Forecast.—Rain is likely in North-east India, the North-west of the United Provinces and the adjacent hills. A few falls may occur in Burma and the South of the Peninsula.

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

The rainfall in Northeast India has been limited to the extreme East and falls have not been very heavy. Rain is reported from Kashmir, Simla and the Mussoorie hills and few falls have occurred in the adjacent plains of Punjab and the United provinces. The chief amounts of rainfall being Dibrugarh and Shillong, half an inch; Sibsagar and Chittagong, one; Roorkee, Debra Dun and Muktesar, half; Amballa, quarter, Murree, three-quarters; and Srinagar and Sonemarg, a quarter.

The depression in the Punjab still well marked is causing heavy clouds in the hills of Northern India. In North-east India skies are partially cleared and the rainfall there is likely to be only local to-day.

Forecast.—The rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Kashmir, Simla and the Mussoorie hills, and it may extend to the adjacent districts of Punjab and the United Provinces. A few falls are probable in North-east India, Burma and the Bombay Coast.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 17th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies remain clear in the south-west Punjab but moderate to heavy cloud has appeared generally elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is normal but night temperature has risen and is now high at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Skies are densely clouded at Agra and Allahabad and lightly at Jhansi. Humidity has increased at Allahabad and is now normal over the whole area. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity has increased and is now in excess everywhere except at Jacobabad. Day temperature remains in defect at Karachi and is now in excess at Jacobabad but elsewhere it is normal. Night temperature has risen and is now high except in Lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Moderate cloud has appeared at Surat and skies are lightly clouded at Veraval and Bhavnagar Para. Humidity has increased and is now in excess in Cutch and Gujarat but equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature during the day is in defect in Cutch and north Gujarat while at night it is normal.

The Central Provinces. — Chanda received 0·97 inch of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies are clear except in the north-east where light cloud persists. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature continues low in the south-eastern districts but is normal elsewhere.

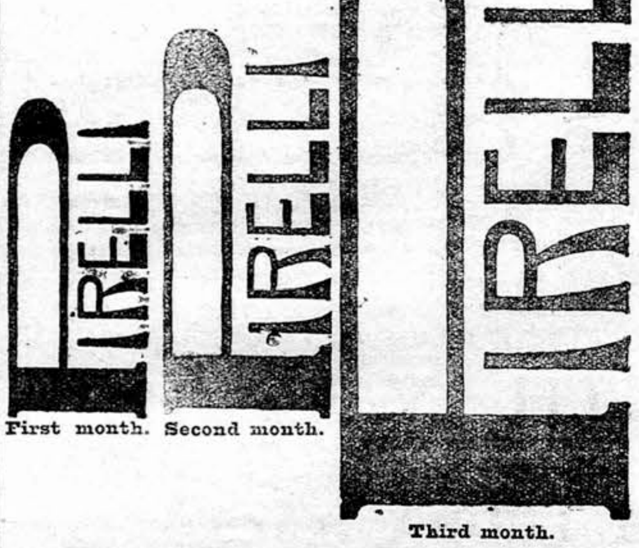
The Konkan.—Cloud has decreased at Bombay and skies are lightly clouded everywhere. Humidity has decreased slightly at Bombay and Ratnagiri; it is normal or in defect. Both the day and night temperatures are in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0·19 inch of rain. Skies are clear over the whole division. Humidity has changed irregularly. Maximum temperature is normal but the minimum is lower than usual at many stations.

General Remarks.—A few thunder-showers have again occurred in the south-east of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. An area of low pressure is shown over the Punjab, where pressure is about one-sixth of an inch in defect. Heavy cloud has appeared in the east Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and the United Provinces.

A few dust-storms and thunder-storms may occur in the Punjab and north Rajputana.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.



THE GROWTH OF BUSINESS IN PIRELLI TYRES.

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BY THE WAY

BOILING DOWN THE MAMMOTH.

The edict has gone forth that no motor-bus is to be built in the future in London weighing more than three and a half tons—that is, about two-third of the present weight of these hippopotami. Many advantages will accrue to the general public. Houses along the much-frequented routes will no longer vibrate as if a Messina earthquake was going by. In offices round the Bank and Mansion House it will not be necesssary to keep the windows shut in the heat of summer in order to hear yourself speak. When it is reduced to the size of an ordinary horse-bus the new vehicle and its creator, the Chief Commissioner of Police, will have unnumbered blessings showered on their heads. On the other hand, we do not envy the state of mind of the driver and conductor of the old type. A breakdown is to be considered tantamount to a confession of inefficiency, and the obsolete mammoth will be ordered off to the scrap-heap, while its faithful guardians must be thrown out of work for the time being. And there are a round thousand of the condemned type now vibrating about London.

AMBULANCE REFORM.

There are about 13,000 street accidents in London every year. The number is increasing rapidly. Probably it will continue to increase until motor vehicles become more satisfactory in type, or until the public get more used to their little ways. This consideration lends special importance to the report of the Home Office Committee with reference to the provision of ambulances. On London's disgraceful lack of such vehicles we have often commented. The system of ambulances call-boxes started in the City has proved serviceable, and has had a hearty welcome from all who appreciate the shortcomings in present arrangements, or, rather, disarrangements. The success with which it has worked is recognised by the committee, but they do not consider this a complete solution of the problem for London generally. This opinion is in favour of motor ambulances accompained by a trained policeman, and, in cases where women have been the sufferers, by a matron. We sincerly hope the report will get the attention it deserves, and promptly lead to the required reformation. Notice should be taken of the comment of the committee on the custom of conveying patients in cabs and other inappropriate vehicles. They are satisfied that, even with the present inadequate facilities, too much use is made of such ineffective and dangerous expedients. Actual harm is done to people so conveyed. The most inexperinced outsider ought to understand that.

JUSTICE AND LITERATURE.

Let us begin by mentioning no names, as the cautious old gentleman remarked when tackling a matter of private diplomacy. But we could an we would mention some very well-known names to support our contention that Judge Edge is wrong in his view of literary rewards. His statement at Clerkenwell County Court was this: "Authors earn good money—if they are good authors." There are two errors here. First, authors as a class do not earn good money; secondly, their literary ability has little or nothing to do with their earnings. Broadly speaking, the authors who sell their books best are by no means those the country has most reason to be proud of. There are exceptions, but nobody with an eye in his head should need telling that the most popular books of their day are not invariably the best books. If the mass of readers rushed by natural impulse to the highest, how much happier would be the literary life! But no, the general reader wants amusing, and his state is so benighted that the finds more amusement in trash than in gold. Nor is the present age peculiar in this respect. In most times of which history is told we can behold the great writer missing in his life the glory that comes after his death, and the complier of fashionable nothings receiving the utmost his contemporarics have to offer. But though our age is not peculiar in its comparative neglect of merit, it does offer a remarkable opportunity to the presumptious author. Some of our greatest men have been compelled to struggle during long years; many of our smallest have been indulged with purple and fine linen almost from the start. From the point of view of earnings it is not well to be a good author—a really good author. Judge Edge must reconsider his decision.

SPLITTING THE ZOO.

There is schism in the ranks of the Zoological Society. It is divided into a Government and an Opposition. The Government propose to sell the premises in Hanover square and devote the proceeds to the erection in the Regent's Park gardens of new offices and an infirmary for sick beasts. The Opposition argue that the Zoo is encamped on public land and that a hen-roost-raiding Cabinet is certain ere long to take advantage of this, rob the society of its revenues by insisting on the gardens being thrown open to the public two days a week, and finally nationalise the whole concern, so that no more money should be sunk in it than is absolutely necessary. Rather than erect new buildings "in the midst of the overcrowded Zoo," it is argued, let a breeding farm be established in the country, where flamingoes could roost without being in constant fear of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The fear of the Cabinet seems to us unfounded. There is plenty of room for an infirmary and offices on the far side of the road or the canal. It would no doubt be an advantage to have an infirmary out of the London smoke, but how could you transport a long way into the country with any comfort of decency a hippopotamus in a decline, or a king penguin with angina pectoris? Whereas with an infirmary on the premises much suffering might be avoided. The giraffe's long spell of soro throat could be cut very short. Let us not split the Zoo into two halves. As Byron said: "Zooe mou, sas agapo."

THE ARROWS OF FORTUNE.

A medical man, Mr. Hillyer, underwent on aperation at Bart.'s, and while under the influence of an anæsthetic his arm fell against a warmer, and was badly burned—so badly that he himself will never be able to practice again. Not unnaturally, he brought an action, but Mr. Justice Grantham stopped the case and his words will provide food for the thoughts of many. "It would be a policy fatal to the good of the country," he said, "and the injury done would be untold, if I allowed this case to go to the jury." It is, of course, on the ethical rather than on the legal side that we venture to comment. The first feelings of most of us are those of warm sympathy for the unfortunate gentleman, and even if we try to be impersonal, it may be thought good that some redress should be possible against a hospital as against any other institution. Accusations of needless experimentation are sometimes heard. But we are inclined, the more we think about it, to agree with Mr. Justice Grantham. The success of the plaintiff in this instance would have led to an endless successsion of cases in the courts; every surgical failure would be regarded as a ground for litigation. The public would suspect, the hospitals would be frightened of their patients. We extend to Mr. Hillyer our deepest commisseration; but the wheel of life never moves without crushing someone.

THE cross-eyed man was watching the activity of Niagara. "What big a waste!" he remarked to his friend. The very stout lady standing near by looked at him angrily. "Mind your own business!"

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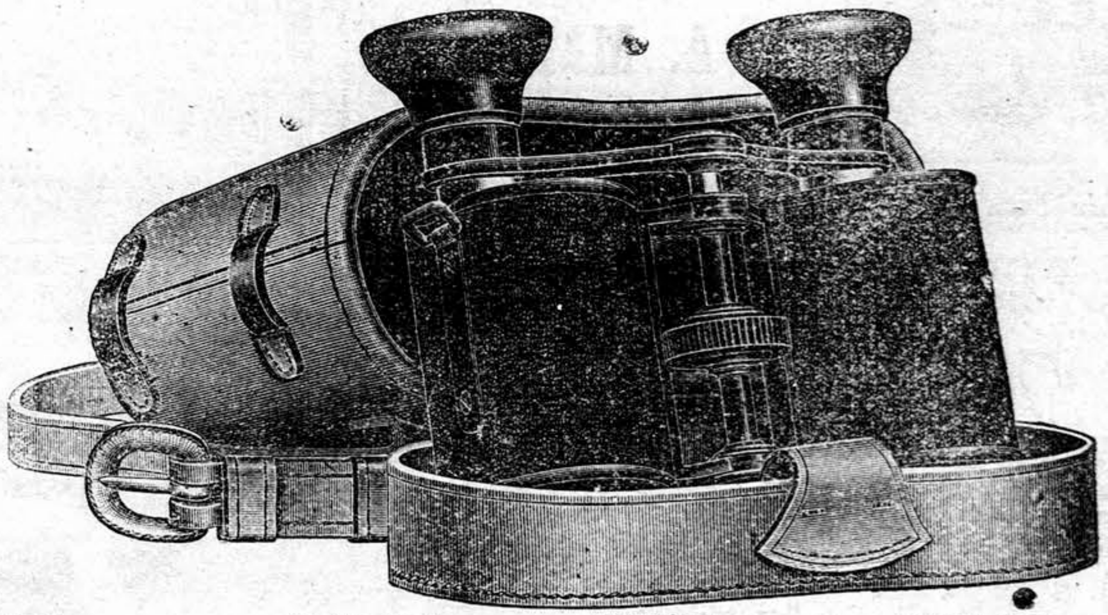

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GOWN OF CHERRY-COLOURED FOULARD.

Every woman looks upon the return to favour of foulard as a matter for congratulation, and the coutureiers seem no less pleased to welcome it back. They are, in fact, more or less busy with models in this silk, and a pretty cherry-coloured foulard, made up over a foundation of Liberty satin, represented an important case in point. The satin fitted immaculately over the figure, being scooped out in a round at the neck to show a small guimpe of lingerie, with a neckband of narrow Valenciennes insertion and a turnover "flap" of white broderie Anglaise, while over the satin was draped the white-spotted foulard, which was drawn into a point and brought lower than the doublure, so as to reveal a peep of the latter, which boasted a tiny piping of black satin across the front against the guimpe. The foulard was turned back with little revers, from under which fell a tie of black mousseline de soie, while, scarves of the same mouseline hung with balls fell over the jupe, the folds being caught together with small blacks motifs.

THE NEW STRAW EMBROIDERY.

A new straw embroidery has been evolved for the headgear of to-day which suggests that the embroidress has threaded a giant needle with a dried rush from the waterside, and worked it into a definite pattern on the coarsest of net, afterwards surrounding it with darned work in multicoloured silks as a supplementary decoration. This has a capital effect as a border to the new hats in crinoline or chip, with full, soft crowns and narrow, curled brims, the band of rush embroidery passing round the base of the crown and being fastened on the lef side in a large flat bow edged with tiny straw boules. The Rembrandt hats, which cast a deep shade over the eyes like the strong shadows painted in by the great artist from whom they take their, name, are very becoming to the majority of women, and especially to those who have passed their first youth and who are conscious of a delicate network of almost imperceptible wrinkles pencilled ruthlessly by the hand of time. The shadow intensifies the colour of the eyes, and softens their expression, and this fact is likely to be still more generally assimilated when the brilliant sunlight of a summer's day provides its ruthless test after the half-lights of winter gloom. A novel hat with a high and rather large crown and a broad brim, lifted a little on the left side and drooping on the right, was carried out in fancy straw in a bright periwinkle shade. Round the crown there was a broad band of rich prune-coloured velvet, while on the right side was introduced a bouquet of roses in brownish tones, with pink centres and a few sprigs of pink and blue forget-me-nots. All these colours blended very harmoniously, and the effect was excellent.

DAINTY SLIPPERS FOR NEGLIGEE WEAR.

Some very pretty little slippers for bed-room and boudoir wear have made their appearance, and have been added to the dainty accessories of which the modern elegante owns such a large supply. These, which are designed to wear with a kimono of pale blue silk and blue silk stockings to match, are carried out in the softest golden brown leather, lined through with pale blue padded satin, while a little ruche of pinked-out pale blue silk runs all round the shoe. Tall blue satin heels, and—in place of bows—a single forget-me-not head with a diamond dewdrop sparkling in the centre, complete a very striking scheme, the combination of pale blue and soft golden tan being very effective. Some of these slippers are carried out in old-world sprigged brocades, shot through with threads of gold, and supplemented with ruches of creamy lace, to which the clever Parisian lady's maid knows so well how to give the correct mellow shade of fictitious antiquity. These are worn with white silk stockings and negligees of flowered silk, while a little cap of creamy lace adds its quota of charm to the ensemble.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The importance of the rare element vanadium in the making of specially strong steel renders any new discovery of its occurrence of importance. Two localities in Peru have been recently added to the list of places where it is found. These are Yaule, in the province of Tarma, and Quisque, in Pasco. The vanadium occurs in a bituminous mineral known as asphaltite, which has been locally worked for fuel. Asphaltite is a black, lustrous mineral, softer than coal, and containing on the average a little over one per cent. of vanadium. It occurs in a remarkable way, viz., in the form of what appear to be eruptive venis in the sedimentary rocks. These are lense-shaped mases from 1-2in. to 22ft. in thickness, and with a maximum length of 500ft. They are found breaking through the bedding planes of the stratified rocks. Both localities are situated on the eastern slope of the main range of the Andes and about 80 miles from the Pacific. Vanadium was discovered by Sefstrom in 1830, as the constituent of iron obtained from a Swedish ore. It was afterwards found that when added to manufactured iron it greatly increases the strength of the steel. Vanadium is remarkable as being one of the few elements which combine directly with nitrogen. Heated in this gas metallic vanadium is converted into the nitride. An ore of vanadium occuring in this country has been called Mottramite from Mottram in Cheshire, where it is found.

DIATOMS IN LAKE COMO.

In an Italian scientific periodical G. Besana describes a recent remarkable development of diatoms in Lake Como. They have become so numerous, in fact, as to render fishing impossible. Some ten years earlier the same author described the invasion of the lake by a species of green filamentous alga. The occurrence of the former organisms in lakes, tidal rivers, and the sea are of considerable importance. Their silicious remains from deposits which are often of commercial value. The familiar Bath-brick is made from such a deposit near the mouth of the river Parret in Somersetshire.

DIATOMITE IN SKYE.

In the Island of Skye Loch Cuithir has been drained for the sake of its deposit of diatoms. This occurs as a soft clayey substance at the bottom of the lake, and is known as diatomite. It is used for a great variety of purposes, one of the most important being the manufacture of dynamite. For this explosive is simply diatomite saturated with nitro-glycerine. The working of the diatomite deposit is an important industry in Skye.

AN INVERTED RAINBOW.

An inverted rainbow, that is to say, one with the top of the arch below, is a rare occurrence. Sometimes, however, the observer on a mountain, looking down to the plain, sees the familiar colour band with the arch reversed. It appears, in fact, among the trees and fields instead of in the sky. Such a rainbow was seen last year from the geodynamic observatory at Rocca de Papa, which is situated 2,500 feet above sea level. Over the vineyards and trees on the vast Campagna below extended a rainbow with its convex side downwards. It was seen by Professor Agamennone. Another recorded instance of an inverted rainbow was one seen from the the Eiffel Tower in April, 1891.

THE MAMMOTH IN ENGLAND.

An interesting discovery in the form of a fossil skeleton of a mammoth has recently been made at Selsea Bill. The bones have been discovered in a bed of black clay usually covered with shingle, and below high-water mark. This deposit has never been exposed before in the memory of the present generation. It is probably of recent geological age, and points to the occurance of the mammoth in this country in post-glacial times. The Selsea skeleton is that of a mammoth not fully grown. Other occurrences of the mammoth in this country are in the alluvial deposits of Folkstone and of the Severn Valley. These all point to the existence of the mammoth in this country after the retreat of the ice. So also do the remains of six lower jaws found in digging certain foundations in Oxford, while no fewer than fifty of these post-glacial hairy elephants left their teeth and tusks to be found in deposits at Yarnton. In the Cromer Forest bed, again, on the coast of Norfolk we have indications of mammoth in pre-glacial times. And seeing that this early elephant was fitted by its covering of long hair to withstand the rigorous of an Arctic climate it may have survived the glacial period in this country.

WARM CLIMATE IN ANTARCTIC.

One of the most interesting geological discoveries of the Shackleton Antarctic expedition is that of deposits of coal and limestone in far Southern lands. The former indicating the existence of abundant vegetable, and the latter of animal life, they are held to prove the former existence of a temperate climate near the south Pole. Similar evidences of a former mild Arctic climate have been long familiar to geologists. Now while it is difficult to sugest any physical conditions which would produce temperate climates at the two Poles simultaneously, the astronomical theory of glaciation explains their occurrence alternately, For this theory, as worked out by Dr. Croll, requires that while the higher latitudes of one hemisphere are undergoing glaciation those of the other must be enjoying a correspondingly warm climate. Thus at the time when the coal and limestone of the Antarctic were being formed, the northern part of our hemisphere would be passing through one of its glacial periods.

THE TASMANIAN WOLF.

The so-called Tasmanian wolf, of which a specimen has recently been acquired by the Zoological Society, is of course not a wolf in the proper sense of the word. Like the rest of the Australian fauna—with a very few exceptiens—the Tasmanian wolf is a marsupial animal, and like the kangaroo, carries its young about in a pouch. The name has been bestowed on it in acknowledgment of certain wolflike characteristics. Among these may be noted its propensity for attacking and destroying sheep, which has turned the hands of the Australians against it. The Tasmanian wolf, in fact, is in danger of extermination unless a reserve island is quickly provided for it by the authorites. It was the growing scarcity of this animal which prevented a specimen being brought to this country in the collection of Australian animals made by Mr. Seth Smith in 1906. Negotiations set on foot by this naturalist, however have resulted in the arrival of the present specimen. The Tasmanian wolf is now found only in the roughest and most densely timbered parts of the country. Its native diet consists of wallabies, rats, and kangaroos. Mutton is, of course, an acquired taste. The females carry four young in the pouch at a time. They have not been known to breed in captivity.

EARLY HOUSE MARTINS IN ITALY.

Writing from Varenna, Lake of Como, Mr. H, D. Astley records in the "Field" the arrival of house martins on March 13. This appears to be an exceptionally early date, the writer recording that he has never before seen them so early. This is the more remarkable, as at the time of writing the snow was lying on the ground down to the shores of the Italian Riviera. This amphasises the fact that the return of our summer migrants to their northern breeding quarters is largely independent of weather.

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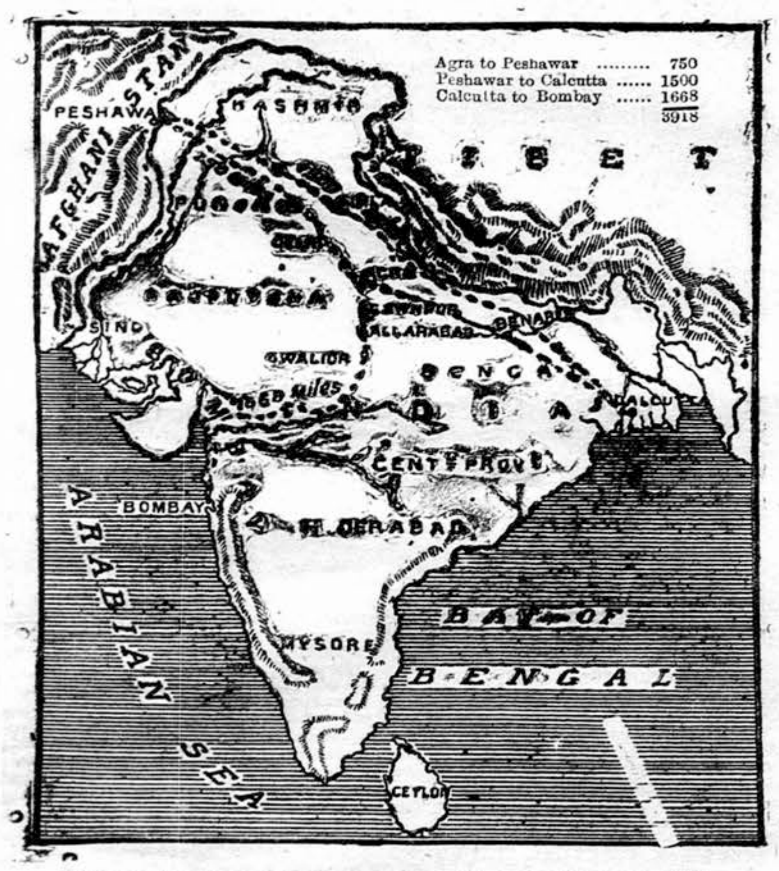

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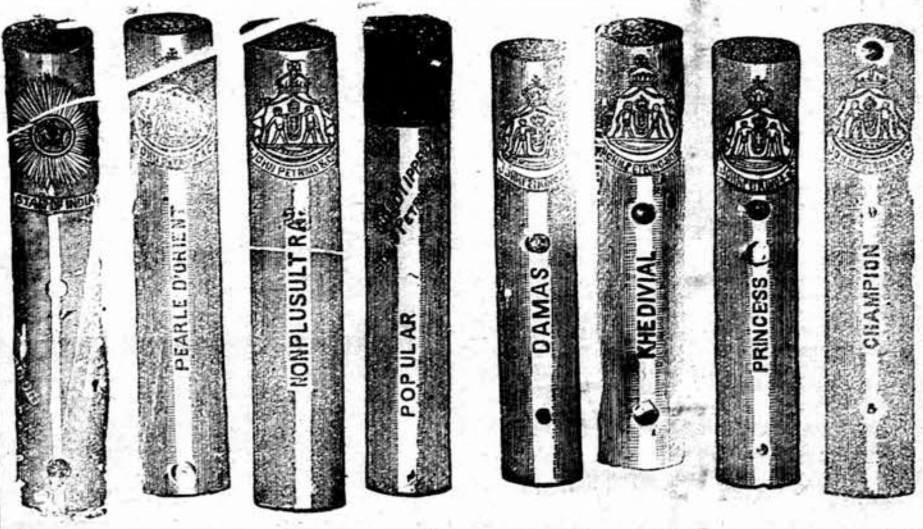

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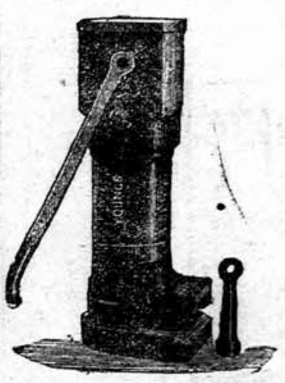

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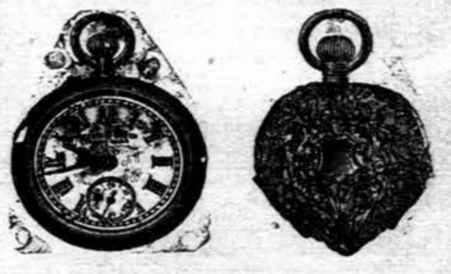

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